THE WASHINGTON BEE

Entered in your correspondence of

VOL. XXVI. NO. 34 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 19, 1907.

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To the Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster General.

Sir—At last you have retired from the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. It took you some time to make up your mind to resign. Nevertheless you have committed the act, and you will endeavor to lay the political wires for your chief for the next contest. Of course I give you credit for having great political forethought and judgment, but, Mr. Cortelyou, there is nothing that you can do that will bring back ten millions of the faithful black allies to your way of thinking. You of course will do all you can to nominate Roosevelt delegates to the next National Republican Convention. You will no doubt succeed in electing many, but not enough to control the next Republican convention. While it is true that you have resigned the chairmanship of the committee, you still have your hands on the political key and you hope to use it to an advantage. Believe me when I say that it is too late. The American people have enough of Rooseveltism. They wish the time was ripe now to name his successor. You will have hundreds to come and tell you that they are for the Administration, but how can you believe them in face of the almost universal uprising against it. The very men it names for office, in their very hearts there is a feeling of resentment and dissatisfaction You may think strange that I address you this letter. Well, I will tell you. Although you have resigned the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, which was the political head of the Administration, you have been transferred to a greater political machine, whereby you will be in closer touch with your chief. I regard you as a young Napoleon in politics. None comes finer than your distinguished self. Your acts are so fine that they cannot be discerned by your political opponents. There is no way that your chief can redeem himself with the American people, no matter what he does. He ma say and declare until he becomes blind that Companies A, B and C of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were not dismissed on account of their color and to satisfy the prejudices of the South. We are all thoroughly convinced and our minds are made up as to what we shall do in the future. The political machinery of the Administration may succeed in nominating its man but you know the American people do the electing. They are determined to defeat any man named by the present Administration.

You are aware that the President has professed great friendship for the colored Americans, which has been nothing more than sham. He has undone everything that the late President McKinley inaugurated. Colored postmasters and many other colored officials whom President McKinley appointed have been removed to satisfy Southern prejudice. This door-of-hope policy of which you have heard so much is now a thing of the past. Now, tell me, what has the President to go before the country on? The graft policy is played out. Many of the victims are dead, and many have been declared innocent. The day of reaction will come sooner or later. Now if you expect to depend on colored bishops in the A. M. E. Church or the A. M. E. Church Zion, you will depend on broken pillars. If you expect your present officeholders to come from under cover and defend the present Administration it will be political suicide for them. And especially if you expect to use them in the future, don't ask any of them to come from under cover and defend the actions of the President. Any colored man who does it will be branded a traitor.

Senator Tillman, while I don't believe in him, made a truthful statement in his speech Saturday, that President Roosevelt had made martyrs of the innocent dismissed Twenty-fifth Infantry. Who could have advised the President to commit such a blunder? Not satisfied with the dismissal of innocent men, he now directs that every colored soldier be transferred to the Philippines. Well, we shall have enough negro voters left in the United States to defeat any man he may name, notwithstanding the transfer of all the colored troops to another country.

Mr. Cortelyou, the colored citizens have sense enough to know that this Administration is against them. I am also gratified to know that there are many Northern Democrats friendly to the colored man and believe in them, and don't believe in the policy of the South. You will find, also, that the colored voter has learned some sense since the last presidential election.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts will find that they have alienated the colored vote from them in their respective States.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Afro-American Council, held Thursday, January 10, it was unanimously decided to support Senator J. B. Foraker against the President. So that you can readily see that this great Afro-American organization, which is composed of bishops, ministers and laymen have decided to do everything in its power to help the man who believes in a "square deal" in fact and indeed. Certainly you will accept this letter in the spirit in which it is written, with no desire to apologize, and neither do I desire to be unfair, but lay before you, as the political adviser of the Administration, things as we see them and acts that affect us and the unfairness of the chief executive of a great nation of people who ought to be what he would have us to believe he is, an apostle of a "square deal."

Yours respectfully,

The Editor.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

The banquet in honor of Grand Master W. L. Houston will take place in the main auditorium of Odd Fellows Hall, 10 M street northwest, Monday evening next. Those purposing attending should at once see the chairman or secretary of the Committee of Arrangements and obtain cards of admission, only upon which they can be admitted. No exceptions.

A novel feature of the banquet will be the presence of a large number of charming matrons and young ladies. Well, yes; something in the way of a wholly unexpected and yet a most agreeable surprise will take place. No; you can't be told now.

M. V. P. W. L. Houston spent the week in Philadelphia, where he was installed Monday last as G. M. of the Order in America. His cabinet will attend the banquet as special guest next Monday evening.

M. V. P. Dr. Philip Brome Brooks and Past D. G. M. Dr. A. H. Stevens are confined to their beds by reason of serious illness. Dr. Brooks is under the professional care of Dr. Williston.

A full report of the grand banquet with the names of the guests will appear in the next issue of The Bee. Don't fail to get a copy.

The committee on arrangements requests that the banqueters be in the Hall at 7 p.m., so that they may meet the Grand Officers before the service of the banquet, which will begin at 8 p.m.

A WORTHY PROMOTION.

Phil Waters of West Virginia, Librarian of the House of Delegates, 1896, Corpoartion Clerk, Secretary of State's Office, 1897-1902, U. S. Deputy Marshal, 1902, Clerk Finance Committee of Charleston City Council, 1902, Assistant Clerk Supreme Court of Appeals from 1903 to the present time. Mr. Waters is an expert statistician and has prepared the State Appropriation Bills at every session of the legislature since 1903. He was appointed as Clerk of the Finance Committee of the State Senate on the 14th inst. No other colored man has ever held any of the aforesaid positions. He is a brilliant and convincing orator, having seconded the nomination of every Republican governor of the State. Graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1895, while a student there he won many oratorical honors and was noted as a leading athlete. Mr. Waters is a prominent churchman and Mason.

COL. PHIL WATERS.

READ THE BEE.

What I Saw And Heard

I was surprised when I heard Rev. S. L. Corrothers of Galbraith Church state that he and his two sons called one the President New Year. The distinguished doctor was much in evidence.

I passed through the new police court this week and I must say that I have but one objection to what I saw. There are two cages in the court. One is in the upper and one in the lowed branch. The prisoners are brought from the cells and led into the cages. They look like rats in a trap. This is an age of civilization and I think Congress should take a hand in the manner in which the prisoners are treated.

Rev. Waldren has come to the city and will take the pastorate of Shiloh to it I see. Some one said that he Church. His objection had a string left a church in Jacksonville, Fla., that cost one hundred thousand dollars. There is a debt on the church of forty thousand. I don't blame him. He comes to a split church upon which there is a debt of fifteen thousand dollars. There is also a division among the present membership, not speaking of the two hundred or more lor. Rev. Waldron will have a revival to enable him to increase his membership.

I understand that Mr. Thomas H. Wright was victorious at the last election. He routed the opposition to a finish.

The banquet to Register Vernon by his friends and the one to Grand Master Houston by the Odd Fellows will be two of the largest social functions that have taken place for some time in this city.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew will start on his new church in a few months. Rev. Drew is an organizer and a money collector. His congregations are supporting him royally.

The Horizon made its appearance last week. I wish it much success. I thought it would have been larger than the Moon. Well, as it has been said, we should not despise the day of small things.

The Board of Education will dispose of the Cardoza case in a few days now.

Commissioner West will appoint a new trial board. I would suggest the appointment of a board with one legal head who will act as judge. If the judgment of the trial judge is not satisfactory permit the defendant or officer on trial to appeal to the Commissioners. The question is, Can the Commissioners appoint such a board in view of the now existing law? It will be remembered that Congress has passed a law by which members of the Metropolitan Police are tried.

If fines continue to be imposed in the new police court, it will not be many months before the new court pays for itself.

FAIRPLAY.

Cardoza's Charges

Thomas L. Cordoza will be tried tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Franklin Building. The trial will be public.

The charges preferred against Fancis L. Cordoza, supervising principal of the colored schools, were filed on Monday morning by the Board of Education, and Cordoza was legally served there. They are as follows:

To the Board of Education of the District of Columbia:

I hereby charge Francis L. Cordoza, superintending principal, thirteenth division of the public schools, with conduct unbecoming a supervising principal, and violating rules 60, 62, and 65 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and consisting in this—

SPECIFICATION.

In that the said Francis L. Cordoza, supervising principal, thirteenth division of the public schools, to the prejudice of the good order and administration of the public schools, during the present scholastic year and prior to the seventeenth day of October, 1906, did write, utter and publish, of and concerning W. S. Montgomery, colored assistant superintendent of the public schools, and his immediate superior officer, a certain false anonymous libel of the tenor following, that is to say,

Please publish today.

To the Editor (for The Times exclusively)

It is learned that the publication in The Times of last Friday that Dr. Montgomery, assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, had violated the instructions of Superintendent Chancellor in recommending deficient teachers for reappointment has subjected him to severe criticism from the colored people who had confidently hoped that under the new regime the public school system would be relieved of those teachers who are notorious failures. They are interested now in knowing whether Dr. Montgomery has any friends to reward and enemies to punish in the schools. It is well known that the retention of such teachers as John W. Cromwell, Addie Howard, Laura Fisher, Sarah Spencer, Parthenia Woodson, Ursuline Brooks and others rated "fair" or "poor" for years by different supervisors, has prevented the colored schools from reaching their highest efficiency, and it would seem that Dr. Montgomery intends being their savior in the future, if he has not been in the past.

The argument that teachers should be retained because of their influence and activities outside of the schoolroom, despite lack of teaching ability, is looked upon as a dangerous one, for it is stated if such considerations are to be taken into account it will be impossible to accurately estimate a teacher's worth, inasmuch as many who are rank failures will begin at once to "get busy" in church and society in order to forestall any effort to get them out of the schools. It is felt that teachers should be retained because of being educational experts rather than for their civic force. Many are interested in knowing what teachers have been saved in order "to avoid embarrassing members of the Board of Education."

Colored citizens generally feel that Dr. Atwood is rendering an immense service by demanding a searching investigation into the matter.

SUBSCRIBER.

CHARGE II.

I hereby further charge Francis L. Cardoza, supervising principal, thirteenth division of the public schools, with conduct unbecoming a supervising principal in violating Rules 22, 29, 60, 62 and 65 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and consisting in this

SPECIFICATION

In that the said Francis L. Cardoza, to the prejudice of the discipline of the public schools, and to the end of inciting disaffection, strife, and arousing resentment among teachers of the said public schools, did injuriously attack and openly defame certain teachers of the said public schools, to wit, John W. Cromwell, Addie Howard, Laura Fisher, Sarah Spencer, Parthenia Woodson and Ursuline Brooks, by writing, uttering and publishing to the public press the certain anonymous libel as particularly described and above set forth in the first charge herein.

CHARGE III.

I further charge the said Francis L. Cardoza, supervising principal of the thirteenth division of the public schools of the District of Columbia, with conduct unbecoming a supervising principal, and violating Rules 60, 62 and 65 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board of Education, and consisting in this

SPECIFICATION.

In that the said Francis L. Cardoza, supervising principal, thirteenth division of the public schools, during a period of time, to wit, from the 12th day of September, 1906, to the 17th day of October, 1906, did publicly unfavorably criticise W. S. Montgomery, colored assistant superintendent of public schools and thereby attempt to disturb the discipline, loyalty, and harmonious administration of the said schools.

CHARGE IV.

I hereby further charge said Francis L. Cardoza, supervising principal, thirteenth division of the public schools of the District of Columbia, with conduct unbecoming a supervising principal, and violating Rule 65 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board of Education, consisting in this

SPECIFICATION.

In that said Francis L. Cardoza, supervising principal of the thirteenth division of the public schools, on or about to wit, October 16, 1906, in an interview with the superintendent of schools, and in the office of the said superintendent, was insubordinate to the directions of the said superintendent and did refuse to co-eporate with the said superintendent, and di drefuse to recognize the said colored assistant superintendent, as a proper and fit person for his position.

The above charges preferred by Winfield S. Montgomery, colored assistant superintendent. Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR,
Superintendent of Schools.

NOTICE OF TRIAL.

To Francis L. Cardoza, Supervising Principal, Thirteenth Division.

Sir—Take notice that the foregoing charges have been preferred against you and that your trial upon said charges, pursuant to Section 10 of the Act of Congress approved June 20, 1906, will take place before the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, in the Franklin School Building, in the City of Washington, in said District, on the 19th day of January, 1907, at 2 o'clock p.m., and will be continued from day to day until the said trial is concluded. The Board of Education, by

GEORGE W. BAIRD,
President.

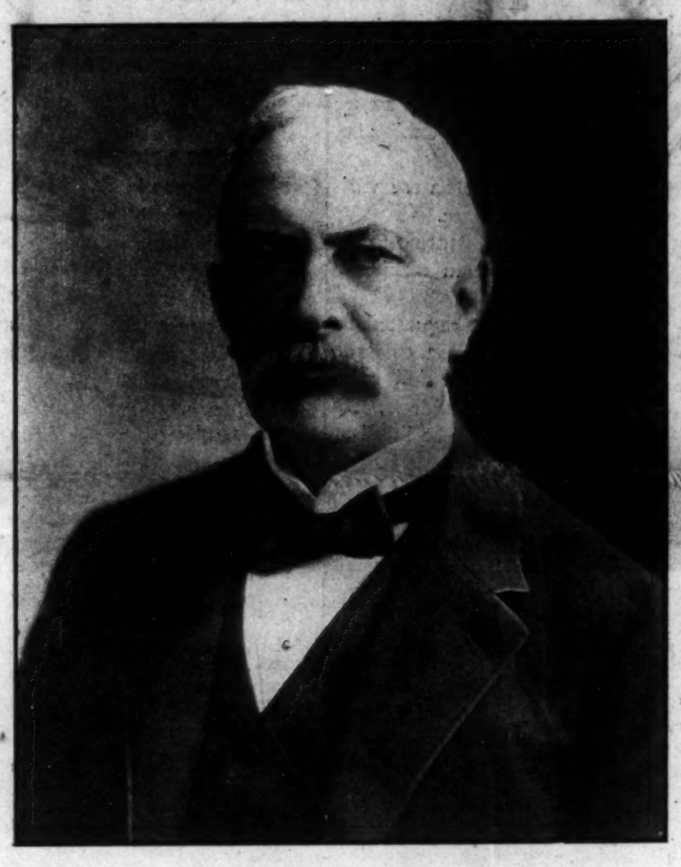
SERVICE ON POLICE FORCE.

In 1885 he was appointed to a position on the Metropolitan police force and would have been honorably retired with a pension June 1, 1903, had it not been for the indictment against him. He made application to be placed on the retired list May 24, 1903. For several years during his police service he was fine clerk at the Police Court. During this time he handled thousands of dollars, every penny of which he accounted for.

Ever ready to help others, his gifts to charitable enterprises were lavish in proportion to his means. He was one of the founders of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

Mr. Groff possessed considerable talent for mechanics. Among his inventions were a projectile, a safeguard for street cars, a device for catching crabs, a street indicator, and the letter-box fastener, which he was charged with selling fraudulently to the Postoffice Department.

READ THE BEE.



SENATOR J. B. FORAKER. CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The annual conference of the M. E. Church will be held in the Mount Zion M. E. Church, of which Rev. B. T. Perkins is pastor, in charge.

Mrs. Creditt, the wife of Rev. W. A. Creditt, former pastor in this city, who sustained severe injuries by falling down the stair of her home, is improving.

Mrs. Letitia Still, the widow of the late Wm. Still, prominent in the anti-slavery, celebrated the 86th anniversary of her birth a few days ago. Mr. Still is said to be wonderfully preserved mentally and physically.

It is reported that Samuel Knox, of New Haven, Conn., who killed a prominent business man of this place, came near being lynched before the officers got him to a place of safety.

Mrs. Annie Brown, the revivalist, is conducting revival services in Bethel Church, New York City.

Mr. Lewis E. Johnson may spend three months here helping to raise $100,000 to build a new Y. M. C. A. building.

The dead body of Milton Bunnell, an old Confederate, was found last week by the side of the track of the Aberdeen and Asheboro railroad near Star, N. C.

An offer of $2,000,000 was made by John D. Rockefeller last week for the proposed Greater Louisville University at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. W. B. Birth, one of the oldest citizens of this city in a letter to the Commissioners said that he deemed the present form of government satisfactory and that the efforts being made to obtain suffrage in the District would prove detrimental.

King Victor Emmanuel at Rome received in private audience yesterday week the American ambassador, Mr. White, who invested his majesty with the academic hood of the University of Pennsylvania, and presented the king with his diploma as doctor of laws.

Albert Crondhjlm, who was found dead some time ago and supposed to be a tramp was a nobleman and only heir to a large fortune in his native country.

A box of poisonous berries was sent by mail to the sisters of the Catholic Providence Orphan Asylum at Burlington, Vt., last week.

George H. Moreland, a farmer living near Trumbull Center, Geneva, Ohio, while insane killed his two sons last Tuesday by slashing their throats with a razor.

Luke Hebron was sentenced to serve one day in jail by Justice Stafford in Criminal Court No. 1, for gambling. Hebron had been in jail ninety-nine days awaiting trial.

George Terry, who was head of the Shoshone Indian Council, was murdered one night last week at Lander, Wyo., as he came out of the council lodge on the Indian Reservation.

The Rock Hill Messenger began its twelfth volume with the issue of January 12, 1907. Accept our congratulations.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the St. Luke organizataion at True Reformers' Hall last night.

We have received a copy of Justice, the first number of which made its appearance the 11th instant. Justice is published at Duncan, I. T. Thrice welcome.

The Supreme Court of Oregon suspended former Judge H. Tanner last week from practice of the law for ninety days for unprofessional conduct in swearing falsely to his relations with the late U. S. Senator John H. Mitchell.

REV. WALDRON.

The new pastor, Rev. W. L. Waldron, of Jacksonville, Fla., arrived in the city last week. He preached at Shiloh last Sunday and delivered a lecture to the remaining members of the congregation. He did not say anything about the letter that was sent some time ago to the effect that he would not accept the pastorate of Shiloh. He did not say positively that he would accept but he paid his respects to The Bee before he concluded his sermon. He said that he would let the congregation know whether he would return or not.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST PAY.

Federal Troops Used a Missouri Church as a Fort.

Kansas City.—During the civil war federal troops used and occupied the Christian church in Sturgeon, Mo., part of the time for soldiers' quarters then for a hospital, and later for a stable. Soon after the war the war the church trustees put in a claim for damages, but the government refused it, and allowed only a small rental. During the last congress Senator Warner introduced a bill for $1,000 damages for the church. The bill did not pass and the matter was referred to the court of claims. Depositions were taken recently before W. F. Keith, clerk of the Sturgeon court of com-

Church Used by Federal Troops.

mon pleas, to be read before the court, where the matter is still pending.

The evidence tended to show that the church building was used by the federal soldiers for almost the entire duration of the war. The building was built in 1858 or 1859, and was as good as new when the war broke out. John Robinson, then a small boy, sold pie to the soldiers, and hence was able to tell that the troops occupied the church and the condition of the building at the close of the war. There was a fort or trench dug around or in front of the church—a deep ditch, across which fence rails were laid angling to prevent a charge. There was some kind of a stockade built inside the fortification, and the bell tower, or cupalo, was torn away and a small platform built upon the top, where sentinels would sit all day with field glasses surveying the country around for miles, looking for the enemy. There were no trees on the prairie then to obstruct the view.

The church will probably get $500 or $600 from the government.

RULES TRIBE LIKE A QUEEN.

Daughter of Founder of St. Joseph, Mo., 100 Years Old.

Guthrie, Okla.—The descendants of some of the first families of Chicago are now receiving in Oklahoma considerable attention from the United States government. They are Sac and Fox Indians who are receiving titles to their land allotments, which they took about 15 years ago, when their reservation in eastern Oklahoma was opened to settlement. The same consideration is being shown their present neighbors and friends, the Iowa Indians in Oklahoma, whose lands were alloted at the same time. The Iowas, however, number but a few in comparison with the Sacs and Foxes. Among the most prominent Iowa In-

Thressa Roubideaux.

dians soon to receive titles is Thressa Roubideaux, a daughter of that Joseph Roubideaux who founded St. Joseph, Mo. She is now 100 years old, and rules the tribe as a queen. The Oklahoma Iowas came here in the fall of 1868, following a quarrel with the mother tribe in Kansas.

They arrived in Oklahoma, on the banks of Deep Fork, in mid-winter, without food and on the point of starvation. They were befriended by the Sacs and Foxes. Each one of the Oklahoma Iowas is now expecting a payment of $40 from the government, the last annuity payment due them when they left the Kansas reservation for Oklahoma.

Value of Plant Cultivation.

The growing recognition of the necessity for the systematic governmental introduction of exotic plants is indicated by the announcement that in the near future there will be held in Paris an international conference devoted to the selection and introduction of useful plants. The work of the bureau of plant industry in this country has been fully appreciated by the farmers and commercial seedmen, as well, and already the returns from new crops introduced through the bureau's agency have repaid many fold in the federal expense incurred in their discovery.

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,
Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.
Robert Kelser, Secretary.
R. T. Hill, Treasurer.
Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.
Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.
John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.
Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

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Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 1st day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of $800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and industrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated $100,00 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her resiednce, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.
528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson, 528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit .....
Name of owner .....
P. O. Address .....
Remarks .....
.....
.....
.....
Value of Article .....

REST FOR THE WEARY

"SILENCE ROOM" OPENED BY BOSTON METAPHYSICAL CLUB.

Place Where One May Have Beautiful Thoughts—Tired Society Women Assured of Real Comfort.

Boston.—A room "in which one may sit in silence and absorb sweet thoughts and partake of the uplifting and harmonizing influence of intelligent auto-suggestion" has been opened by the Metropolitan club in Huntington Chambers, through the work of Henry Wood of Cambridge, one of the founders of the organization and one of the leading students of psychotherapeutic law and metaphysics in the state.

The power of suggestion, it is declared, is greatly augmented in this room by the aid, through the eye, of graphic golden texts with appropriate symbolism. When one is in this room one is supposed to put one's self in a passive attitude toward these.

Everyone is welcome, but only four may enter this sanctum of beautiful thought at one time. These are some of the merits claimed:

The treatment is good for nervous prostration, insomnia and chronic troubles.

It also will awaken latent souls.

Here pastors seeking inspiration for weighty sermons retreat.

Society women tired of the brainless social whirl find sweet peace and comfort.

The mentally weary and physically ill find rest and relaxation.

On the pinions appear the texts, someof which are: "Love never falleth," "Thy faith hath made thee whole," "I absorb the good," "I am strong in the Lord," "I am full of faith," "I love peace," "I rule the body" "I make harmony," "Fear not," "Truth lives," "Love God and all humanity," "The body is a temple," "Love thinketh no evil," "Heal the sick," "Thought is formative," "I am happy," "Demand brings supply."

A statement issued by the Metaphysics club states regarding these texts:

"When merely read under ordinary conditions the effect is superficial and soon fades away. But when mentally photographed through the passive exposure of sensitive consciousness they take on a living reality."

These four chairs face a wall on which, on a blue background and framed in dark wood, appears the symbol of ancient times of the perfected soul.

It is a round globe, and from each side stretches out broad pinions of shades of violet. The whole may be shut off from view by draperies of royal purple velvet.

Above the symbol are these words in gold: "God is here and everywhere. In him we live and move and have our being." On the pinions are other texts.

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.
F. H. KRAMER.
Florist and Decorator.

J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H. Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F street, N. W., will be pleased to see all his friends during the holidays. Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787. Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse phone, East 193. Private office phone, Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.
$1.00—For Hire—$1.00.
Julius Cohen,
1104 7th street, N. W.

Annual Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

F-737

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but *our prices have not been advanced* in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as $5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies Solid GoldWatches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5 up.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, $1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, $4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, $5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, $2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, $10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, $4.00 up.

Silver Cups, for Children, $1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, $3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, $3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

D-779

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, $4.00 and $5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, $25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, $1.10 per gallon.

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Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and $1.25.

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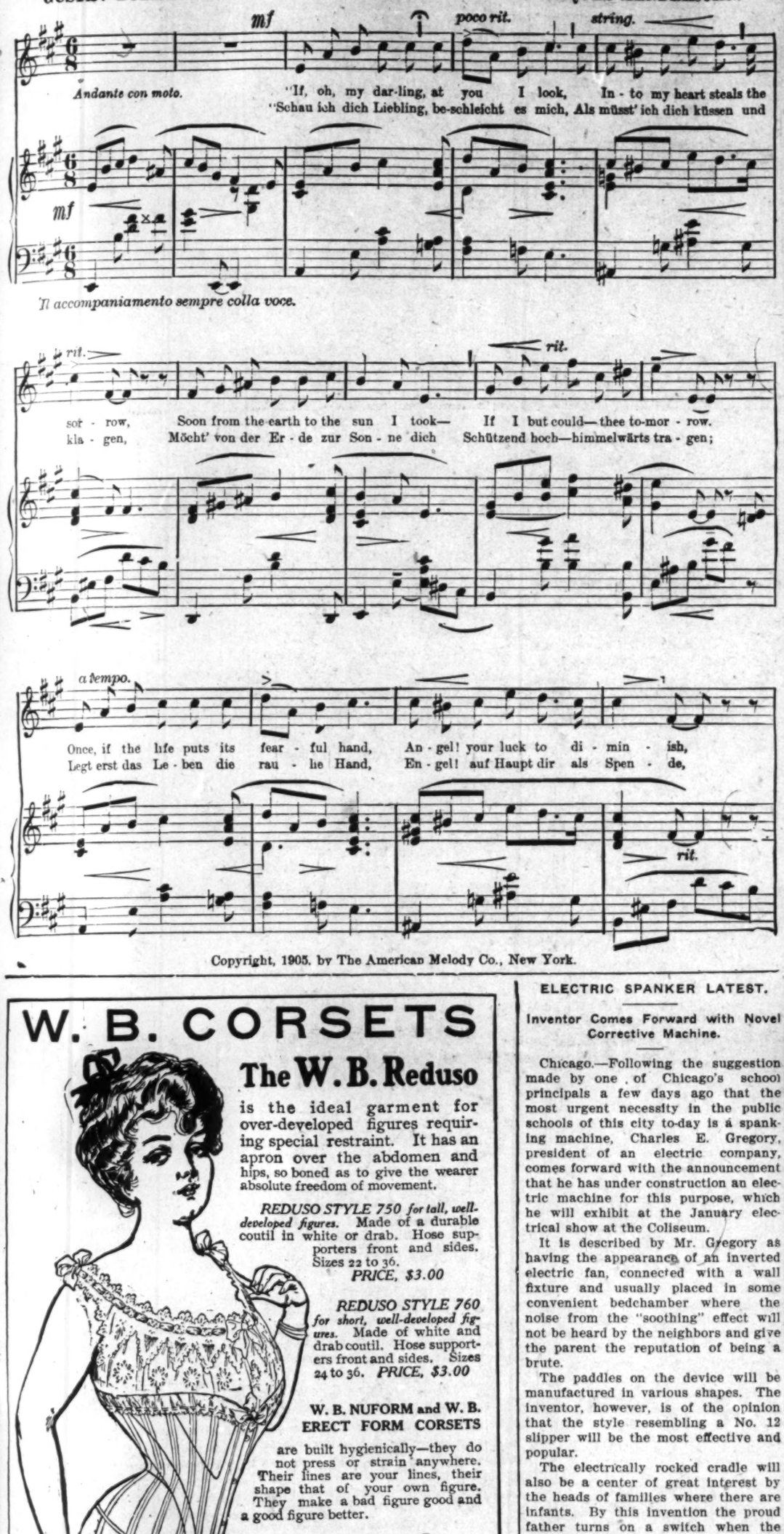
No one shall keep any kind of fowls of the Metropolitan police in any square of the District of Columbia that has been 75 per cent improved without consent of the Health Officer, of the District. The farmer in the long run is the neglect to obtain the same $10 fine. man in this country. The amounts produced by him during the last year will be 500 feet long and of Gothic style.

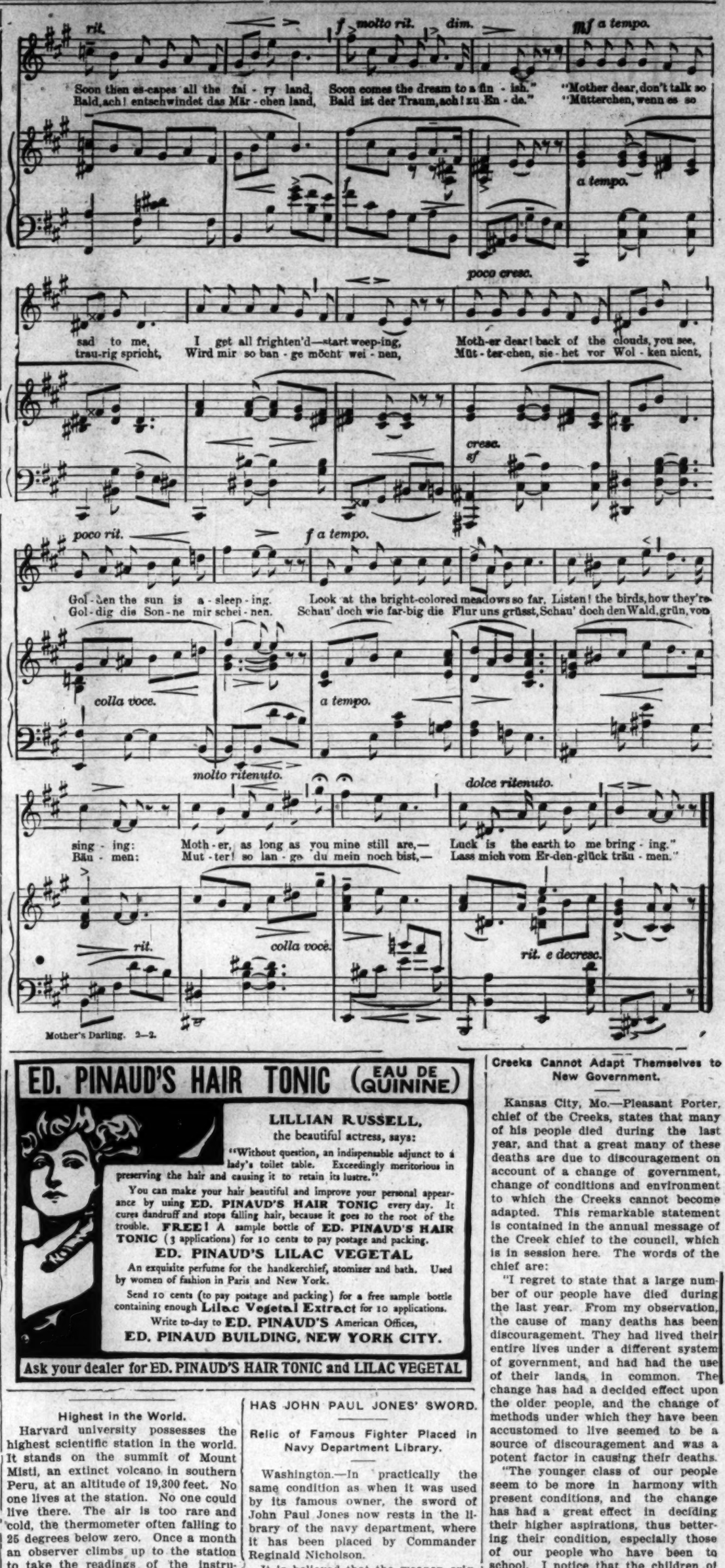
The Cathedral of the P. E. Church of the D. C. will be located at St. Alban's, on the Tennallytown road. Itwas $6,794,000,000, while the R. R. mas receiveed $2,320,000,000, and the iron mas $1,200,000,000.

To Mrs. Amelia A. Meyers.

MOTHER'S DARLING.

MUTTER UND IHR LIEBLING.

GUSTAV BOEHM. (*English words by the Composer.*) JAQUES MENDELSOHN.

mf
poco rit.
string.
Andante con moto.
"If, oh, my dar-ling, at you I look, In - to my heart steals the
"Schau ich dich Liebling, be-schleicht es mich, Als müsst' ich dich küssen und
mf
Il accompaniamento sempre colla voce.
rit.
rit.
sor - row, Soon from the earth to the sun I took— If I but could—thee to-mor - row.
kla - gen, Möcht' von der Er - de zur Son - ne dich Schützend hoch—himmelwärts tra - gen;
a tempo.
rit.
Once, if the life puts its fear - ful hand, An - gel! your luck to di - min - ish,
Legt erst das Le - ben die rau - he Hand, En - gel! auf Haupt dir als Spen - de,
rit.

Copyright, 1905, by The American Melody Co., New York.

rit.
f molto rit. dim.
mf a tempo.
Soon then es-capes all the fai - ry land, Soon comes the dream to a fin - ish." "Mother dear, don't talk so
Bald, ach! entschwindet das Mär - chen land, Bald ist der Traum, ach! zu En - da." "Mütterchen, wenn es so
a tempo.
poco cresc.
sad to me, I get all frighten'd—start weep-ing, Moth-er dear! back of the clouds, you see,
trau-rig spricht, Wird mir so ban - ge möcht wei - nen, Müt - ter-chen, sie - het vor Wol - ken nicht,
cresc.
sf
poco rit.
f a tempo.
Gol - den the sun is a - sleep - ing. Look at the bright-colored meadows so far. Listen! the birds, how they're
Gol - dig die Son - ne mir schei - nen. Schau' doch wie far-big die Flur uns grüsst, Schau' doch den Wald, grün, von
colla voce.
a tempo.
molto ritenuto.
dolce ritenuto.
sing - ing: Moth - er, as long as you mine still are,— Luck is the earth to me bring - ing."
Bäu - men: Mut - ter! so lan - ge du mein noch bist,— Lass mich vom Er-den-glück träu - men."
rit.
colla voce.
rit. e decresc.

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. *PRICE, $3.00*

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ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744	(Stout Model)	of Imported Coutil	$2.00
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Nuform 447	(Stout Model)	of White Coutil	3.00
Erect Form 720	(Average Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	1.00
Nuform 738	(Average Model)	of Imported White Coutil or Batiste	2.00
Nuform 406	(Medium Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	1.50

Reduso 750

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Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building New York City.

ELECTRIC SPANKER LATEST.

Inventor Comes Forward with Novel Corrective Machine.

Chicago.—Following the suggestion made by one of Chicago's school principals a few days ago that the most urgent necessity in the public schools of this city to-day is a spanking machine, Charles E. Gregory, president of an electric company, comes forward with the announcement that he has under construction an electric machine for this purpose, which he will exhibit at the January electrical show at the Coliseum.

It is described by Mr. Gregory as having the appearance of an inverted electric fan, connected with a wall fixture and usually placed in some convenient bedchamber where the noise from the "soothing" effect will not be heard by the neighbors and give the parent the reputation of being a brute.

The paddles on the device will be manufactured in various shapes. The inventor, however, is of the opinion that the style resembling a No. 12 slipper will be the most effective and popular.

The electrically rocked cradle will also be a center of great interest by the heads of families where there are infants. By this invention the proud father turns on a switch when the youngster yells at two a. m. and the electric current immediately produces an unlabored soothing rocking of the crib, which continues until the youngster is asleep.

ODD THINGS IN ANIMALS.

Eye of the Owl and Mouth of the Frog Have Their Limitations.

Washington.—Unlike most animals, horses have no eyebrows and hares are minus eyelids, says a naturalist. Consequently the eyes of the latter cannot be shut and a thin membraneous substance covers them when asleep. The eye of the owl is also peculiar, seeing that it is immovably fixed in its socket and cannot stir in any direction. To compensate for this seeming disadvantage it can turn its head almost completely around without moving its body.

If you were to keep a frog's mouth open many minutes it would soon die, as, owing to its peculiar construction, it can breathe only with the mouth closed. On the other hand, fishes are compelled to keep opening and closing their mouths in order to give their respiration organs full play.

A curious fact about the eel is that it has less life in its head than in its tail, consequently when killing an eel the fisherman smashes the tail; it also has two hearts. Snakes usually have their teeth in the head, but one variety in Africa, whose principal food is eggs, is provided with a substitute for them in its stomach.

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)

LILLIAN RUSSELL,
the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. **FREE!** A sample bottle of **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, atomizer and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough **Lilac Vegetal Extract** for 10 applications.

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Highest in the World.

Harvard university possesses the highest scientific station in the world. It stands on the summit of Mount Misti, an extinct volcano in southern Peru, at an altitude of 19,300 feet. No one lives at the station. No one could live there. The air is too rare and cold, the thermometer often falling to 25 degrees below zero. Once a month an observer climbs up to the station to take the readings of the instruments. He is two days going up and two days coming down.

GIRL LOST EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Kidnaped at Four, She Comes Back to Her Father Married.

Franklin, Pa.—Kidnaped 18 years ago, when she was only four years, Mrs. Emma Harris has returned to the home of her father, John Wood, living near Franklin, who knew nothing of his daughter's whereabouts until he received a letter from her in North Dakota recently.

One day in 1888 the little girl was stolen from her father's home while Mr. Wood, who was a widower, was in Franklin. The neighborhood was searched without success and from the fact that his mother-in-law had left the community about the same time Mr. Wood concluded that she had taken the child. He was unable to locate her, however, and at the end of three years gave up the hunt.

From that time he knew absolutely nothing in regard to the child, who was married two years ago. She wrote that she had for the first time learned that her father was living and that she was coming on. She is now visiting her father's home in Cranberry township. Mrs. Harris remembers nothing of the kidnaping, but says it was her grandmother who spirited her away.

HAS JOHN PAUL JONES' SWORD.

Relic of Famous Fighter Placed in Navy Department Library.

Washington.—In practically the same condition as when it was used by its famous owner, the sword of John Paul Jones now rests in the library of the navy department, where it has been placed by Commander Reginald Nicholson.

It is believed that the weapon originally was given to Jones by the North Carolina family of that name at the time he changed his own name in compliment to them.

The sword was given to Jones by Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr. Theodosia Burr, after she was married to Joseph Alston, a wealthy planter of South Carolina, who in after years became governor of the state, presented the sword to Judge Matthew Davis, of Charleston, who gave it to the Rev. Dr. Ducachet, of Philadelphia, and he gave it to Commodore Summerville Nicholson, and the commodore gave it to its present owner, Commander Nicholson.

It is 30 inches long, beautiful in design, very strong, highly tempered and still very mild. The hilt is of white brass with the portion known technically as the basket broken away. The tang is wide and strong and the grip piece of the handle is of wood covered with twisted copper wire.

Hicks Star of "Freak" Show.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Miner Hicks, whose sudden rise to notoriety through his entombment for 15 days made him the object of many show offers, has been engaged by N. J. Schmidt of Berkeley at a salary of $500 per week for one year. The first exhibition was given in Bakersville. Harry Linville, prominent in the rescue work, was engaged to act as lecturer, and two of the miners also were taken along.

Creeks Cannot Adapt Themselves to New Government.

Kansas City, Mo.—Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, states that many of his people died during the last year, and that a great many of these deaths are due to discouragement on account of a change of government, change of conditions and environment to which the Creeks cannot become adapted. This remarkable statement is contained in the annual message of the Creek chief to the council, which is in session here. The words of the chief are:

"I regret to state that a large number of our people have died during the last year. From my observation, the cause of many deaths has been discouragement. They had lived their entire lives under a different system of government, and had had the use of their lands in common. The change has had a decided effect upon the older people, and the change of methods under which they have been accustomed to live seemed to be a source of discouragement and was a potent factor in causing their deaths.

"The younger class of our people seem to be more in harmony with present conditions, and the change has had a great effect in deciding their higher aspirations, thus bettering their condition, especially those of our people who have been to school. I notice that the children of our younger women who have been to school are doing better in meeting the new conditions than others of our people."

JILTED GIRLS HALT WEDDING.

Three Wait for Fickle Swain When He Calls for License.

Mount Gilead, O.—Charles Chaplin, of Bloomfield township, went to the probate office to get a license to wed 19-year-old Miss Hart. He did not get the license. Other girls would not let him. Bessie Carter, Laura Stark and another girl were waiting at the probate court for Chaplin.

They asked Chaplin to please inform them why he intended to marry Alma Hart when he had asked each of them to be his wife, and each had consented.

Chaplin was much confused. He said he really didn't know, only he preferred Miss Hart to them. The former sweethearts became so much excited that Chaplin hurried out of the office without getting the license.

Miss Carter is 26 years old. She said that Chaplin asked her more than a year ago to marry him. She consented and the wedding day had been set for last Saturday.

Miss Stark, 19 years old, declared that she had "kept company" with Chaplin more than eight months. He proposed and she said "Yes." Their wedding day, she said, had been set

THE BEE

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DO WE SURRENDER?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Conservator, from an editorial of January 12, which we reproduce in The Bee this week would have the world to believe that The Bee believes in the doctrine of surrender. The Bee has great respect for the distinguished and able editor of the West, and firmly believes that a discussion of the merits of Prof. Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee can be entered into between the two papers without either going into hysterics.

Let us discuss Mr. Washingotn and Tuskegee as they exist today.

What offense have they committed?

Second, is Tuskegee Institute a benefit to the young negro of the South, and if not, why not?

Third, has Prof. Washington injured the race, and if so, how and to what extent?

Fourth, does an editor surrender his manhood rights because he supports or indorses a man or an institution that is a benefit to the people? Mr. Washington has made some mistakes, let us admit If he has advocated a doctrine of surrender, publish it and let us be convinced.

If telling a people to learn trades, accumulate property and become good citizens means a surrender of his manhood rights, The Bee doesn't agree with the distinguished editor of the Conservator.

Answering the third proposition, how has the race been injured and to what extent has Prof. Washington advocated the doctrine of surrender? He has advocated industrial education for the southern negro. Is this a crime? He has also stated and published to the world that the negro should contend for every right that the white man possesses. Could he have said more? Aside from advocating industrial education, he has advocated higher education. Can we expect more? Now, will Editor Wilkins please state what he would have Prof. Washington to do and The Bee will endeavor to persuade him to conform with his ideas of thinking. The Bee doesn't mean to be understood as being the organ of Prof. Washington or Tuskegee Institute, but The Bee will give him credit for what he does. The only objection the Conservator has to Prof. Washington is what he says and not what he does. He has done nothing that The Bee can see that will affect the race.

Editor Wilkins, with many hundreds of editors, white and colored, declared President Roosevelt a second Moses when he stated that the door of hope should not be closed against the colored man. The Bee was the only paper edited by negroes that declared the declaration a sham and President Roosevelt was inimical to the colored man. The Bee allowed Editor Wilkins to have his opinion. Editor Wilkins declared the colored race had in the President a benefactor. If we are to judge from the editorials that now appear in the Conservator against the President we would say that our contemporary was a bad prophet and the doctrine that he taught the negroes two years ago was one of surrender. The Bee shall be pleased to be convinced by Editor Wilkins how an editor surrenders his manhood rights because he defends another against unjust attacks and publishes to the world the great work of a great institution? Is Editor Wilkins affected by the "green monster"? Please explain.

OUR SCHOOLS AND CONGRESS

If the Representative of Fall River, Mass., the Hon. William S. Green, knew as much about these school agitators as The Bee perhaps he would treat our school representatives with more respect. Mr. Green should so frame the school bill as to allow the Board of Education some authority. It was as little as he could do to treat the members of the Board of Education with respect, if nothing more. The Bee desires to inform the gentleman from Massachusetts that the Colored High School was in need of reorganization. The teachers who are now there say so, and when the Board of Education acted it received the endorsement of the people. The Bee has nothing against the deposed principal of the High School, but it is a fact that a change in that branch of our public school system was in need of reorganization. Again, The Bee desires to inform Mr. Green, who seems to take unusual interest in our schools, that Captain James F. Oyster, whom he endeavored to insult, is one of the best friends the colored people in this community have. He knows what he is talking about, and is not a man to do anything that will affect the success of the public school system. The people of this city are tired not only of Congress meddling with their school system, but of these interlopers as well. A great deal of the attack against the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education is personal, and if Captain Oyster would talk someone would feel the thing. The attacks on the Board of Education are made by persons who dare not show their hands. These interlopers are being used as "catspaws" while the real assassins are doing the harm. What the people want is the privilege of managing their own schools without interference, and The Bee hopes that the gentleman from Massachusetts will devote his time and labor to more important questions affecting the rights of the colored people. If Congressman Green wants to serve the people in this community let him offer a bill abolishing the Jim Crow car system in the District of Columbia; that is, there are "Jim Crow" cars permitted to enter the Capital of the Nation in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

OUR POLICE COURT.

At last the new Police Court is finished. It is a structure that commends itself to the law-abiding citizens of Washington. There are rooms to let. Notwithstanding this commendable temple of justice, there are several things to which The Bee desires to call the attention of the judges which should be corrected. The offices of the attorney for the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney, the clerks and deputy clerks are large and airy. Indeed, the entire force, judges included, are equal if not better than those in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Now when you enter both branches of the court, the United States branch and the District branch, you are confronted and startled by large cages, which remind you of the Zoological Park or Barnum's section of his menagerie. These cages are disgraces to the Police Court. They spoil the architectural designs and immediately remind the spectators that instead of being in court they are in a winter Zoological Garden. Instead of giving the court the appearance of a civilized structure, these cages take the mind back to the Darwinian theory. Congress should order these cages out. The Bee cannot imagine what the person was thinking about when he suggested to the architect such structures. Not being satisfied with the cages, the proisoner is compelled to present himself to a small opening or window in the cage and plead. This window is protected by a lock. The cages are enclosed with a top, which reminds one of variegated birds caught in an African field and caged in so they cannot escape. The prisoners are brought to the court in the van and placed in cells and just before court opens they are driven out of the cages up a pair of steps into these antedeluvian cages. The citizens should visit the court and take a look at the cages if nothing more. No doubt many an innocent person will feel his disgrace by being penned in this cage with cut throats, black legs, thieves and vags. The Bee hopes that Congress will take a hand and investigate these cages and give the interior of the court at least the appearance of a civilized structure.

The city is to be complimented for having a new police court building and it is hoped that the superintendent of the building will receive a salary commensurate with the dignity of the office to which he has been promoted.

SENATOR TILLMAN.

Senator Benjamin Tillman has been pregnant with a speech for some time and on last Saturday he was permitted to deliver it. In his heart Mr. Tillman is not inimical to the negro. He has but one way to gain a reputation and that way is to abuse the negro. No one seriously considers what Mr. Tillman says. He makes a good clown no matter in what role he plays. He is at his best when he is attacking the President and the colored American. Mr. Tillman wants the colored man to understand that he is not his equal. In this, he makes a blunder. There are thousands of colored men and women in the United States who would not associate with Mr. Tillman and certainly they would not consider it an honor to be in his company. Mr. Tillman has his faults. He has his weakness also. He is insane on the negro question and before he dies he will appeal to the negro for aid and comfort. Those who listened to Mr. Tillman's speech Saturday were not made angry. He said some good things as well as some bad things. Mr. Tillman should remember that he will die one of these days and will be covered with so much sin that the devil will refuse him admission. Just what he will say when he sees so many negroes flying in the air with the white maidens of the South, who have by chance passed the gate of St. Peter, The Bee is unable to state, but it can imagine, from existing circumstances However, Mr. Tillman was right when he said that the President dismissed the colored troops on account of their color. The Bee is of the opinion that some portions of his speech were full of salt and pepper. A few more speeches like the one delivered will do the negro as much good as the order of dismissal of the colored troops.

THERE IS HOPE.

The colored American has no cause to despair. He aught to congratulate himself. There is no nationality that has come up through the struggles, privations and oppression that the colored Americans have, with so many friends helping them. There is no people that has made such progress and accumulated so much property in such little time of their freedom. Why should they, then, despair? It is claimed that there are only eleven millions of Jews upon the entire globe, but see what they have accomplished against the eleven millions of colored Americans in the United States. And why? It is because the Jews are organized and united politically. They demand recognition because they have the power. If their rights are assailed they contribute liberally and employ counsel. The Chinese and Japanese do the same. The colored American is emotional. He becomes enthusiastic and will seldom take the interest in enforcing his civil and political rights, as other nationalities. Nevertheless there is hope, and the day will come when the colored American will see light. In very many places of business, hotels, the colored waiter is being supplanted by white labor. The colored barber is fast losing his occupation. The colored washerwoman is being displaced and Chinese and high-class machinery are being introduced in her stead. Colored chambermaids are growing less and less each day. What is necessary for colored help to regain what has been lost? There is something for the colored pulpit to do. Instead of building large churches and requesting big salaries, the pulpit should teach the working classes how to live.

SENATOR FORAKER.

The speech of Hon. J. B. Foraker of Ohio in the Senate last week in defense of the colored soldiers was one that will long be remembered. Senator Foraker discussed the legal phase of the question and the authority that the Constitution of the United States gave the President in this matter. The President in his last message to Congress admitted that he had violated the law, because he has rescinded the last clause of his order of dismissal which debarred the discharged soldiers from holding public office of any kind. This is a victory for Senator Foraker. In this Mr. Roosevelt has violated the Constitution of the United States, and articles of impeachment should be brought against him. Senator Foraker has demonstrated his legal ability. He has convinced the President that he is wrong, but the President is not manly enough to reinstate these discharged patriots. He doesn't want to insult the South. It is not believed that the South is with him. There may be some men, as Senator Tillman stated, who want to punish the colored troops and to do that they must support the President in his wrong. The name of Senator Foraker will go down in history as the immortal and the truest defender of human rights and civil liberty. Demosthenes on the crown was no more effective to the Athenians than the speech of Senator Foraker was to the American Senate. The philipic of Cicero against Cataline was no more effective against the Romans than Senators Foraker's speech was against President Roosevelt. We owe a debt of gratitude to this distinguished man. The American colored man is not without a defender. He came to the rescue of the negro when he was in need. Will the negro stand by him to the end? What negro could desert him. Let us organize in every hole and corner in this land, and when the time comes let us act. The Bee would suggest to the colored American to organize and at once. Let the name of this distinguished American be placed on high.

THE NEGRO AND DEMOCRACY.

There is a great deal of criticism being made relative to the speeches of Democrats on the Brownsville, Texas, matter. The colored Americans have no cause to denounce those who may differ politically. There are Democrats in this country who are as fair toward the negro as Republicans are. There was but little difference between the speeches of Senator Spooner and Senator Tillman. The President denounced the colored soldiers dismissed as outlaws and traitors and Mr. Spooner in his speech endeavors to show that the President is constitutionally right. Mr. Tillman, while he denounces social equality, denounces the President for his unconstitutional act and further stated that he would not have treated white soldiers in the manner he treated the colored troops. While some Democrats are against the colored Americans, The Bee is of the opinion that there are many Democrats in this country who will loyally defend the colored Americans and give them as much support as Republicans. In this connection The Bee wants to suggest to the colored Americans to give credit to everybody who will treat them fairly, be they Democrats, Socialists, anarchists or any other class or party. The colored Americans have friends in all classes and nationalities. Senator Tillman is standing upon a greater volcano than the colored American.

TRUE REFORMERS.

The Bee takes this occasion to compliment Mr. W. R. Giffin, district chief of the Grand United Order of True Reformers, for the successful work that he accomplished the past year and success that he is meeting with this year. The reception to Rev. W. L. Taylor on last Tuesday evening was given under the auspices of the True Reformers, directed by Chief Griffin. It was the greatest meeting that has ever been held in this city under the auspices of this organization. Every availible space was taxed to its uttermost. The addresses of Rev. Taylor and Chief Griffin especially were eloquent, logical and pointed. Rev. Taylor is always an interesting talker. Elsewhere in The Bee will be seen a report of the reception to the greatest among his people. The Bee extends its congratulations to both of these gentlemen.

THE THIRD TERM.

The third term league received a cold chill when it entered Indiana a few days ago. Any man who attempts to thrust President Roosevelt upon the country again ought to be examined as to his sanity. If he were to reinstate the entire three companies back into the army the American people would be of the same opinion. Secretary Taft's article in the Southwestern Christian Advocate is another "eel bait." The colored voters understand Mr. Taft. Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt think alike and the country knows it. "Othello's occupation has gone."

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

From Tuskegee Student.

The annual Tuskegee Negro Conference is to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Wednesday and Thursday, February 20 and 21, 1907. These Conferences were started sixteen years ago, having for their purpose the uplift of the colored farming classes in the Southern States. The meetings have done incalculable good during that time, and are looked forward to each year by the farmers and others who are also interested in their welfare. Reduced rates of one and one-third fare are granted for these sessions. Further information, if desired, can be secured by addressing Principal Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

"SINKING SAND."

From the Dallas Express.

The Washington Bee has become Foraker stung and is now singing "All other ground is sinking sand." May be so, Brother Chase.

HOW CRIME IS PUNISHED IN AFRICA.

From the Southern Workman.

The laws against theft, as among all primitive peoples, are very severe. In West Africa they have three modes of trying for theft—(1) circumstantial evidence; (2) direct testimony; (3) by ordeal. The laws against adultery are very strict. The punishment is either fine, mutilation, or death. Three kinds of homicide are recognized. The punishment is death or a fine, according to circumstances.

Ordeals and tests are used by the Africans, as formerly by the Assyrians, English, and others, to determine guilt. The ordeal is either by fire, water, or the taking of poison. The Joloffs, to ascertain if a person is justly accused, apply a red-hot iron to the accused one's tongue; if any sympton of pain is manifested the accused is declared guilty; if, on the other hand, the iron does not make any impression upon him he is acquited. This finds an analogy in England, where in 1209 a woman accused of sorcery in the king's court purged herself by the ordeal of iron.

The principal methods of punishment for crime are about the same as those used by other peoples; namely, fine, confiscation of property, selling into slavery, mutilation of the body, and death by beheading, by drinking poison (compare the same custom among the Greeks) by drowning, and by torture. In Equatorial Africa they have a rude form of stocks consisting of a heavy billet of wood, in which the feet are stuck and a lighter billet into which the arms are fastened.

THE RIGHT MAN.

BY HILDA RICHMOND

From McCall's Magazine

When young girls declare vehemently that they never intend to marry, some old persons is sure to say, with a wise nod, "Not until the right man comes along." It would be a very comfortable thing, and very consoling besides, if all marriages were delayed until the right man came, but, unfortunately, too often it is the wrong man that has a place in the wedding procession. There riage too often takes place between the wrong persons instead of the right ones.

The sentimental persons rise up in arms at the thought of people who are in love not marrying. With some misguided souls the mere falling in love, and sometimes the belief that they have fallen in love, is sufficient reason for marriages that are sure to end in disaster. When young girls and their parents deliberately ignore dangers known and read of all men, it is time to inquire whether or not there is something wrong with the bringing up of the girls of the land. There are cases are many theories advanced as to the prevalence of divorce in this country, but the simplest of all is that the marwhere young girls are thrown accidentally into the company of men they never should meet, but when parents permit their daughters to associate with men who manifestly are the wrong materil for good husbands, it is a real crime

There are certain characteristic belonging to "the right man" that no one can mistake. He must be honest, manly, temperate, generous ,truthful, energetic and independent if the marriage is to be a success, no matter how madly in love the young couple may be. But suppose he has not these traits, someone is sure to say, are the loving hearts to be broken? Will not the devotion of married life be sufficient to insure domestic happiness? Well, it might; but the insurance companieswould class this under "Extra Hazardous" if asked to pass upon its merits. These foolish people pass by the fact that no young girl should permit herself to fall in love with the wrong man, and then there would be no vexing problem confronting the young couple.

"Marriage is a lottery," old ladies will tell you, with their faces drawn solemnly down; but don't you believe it, girls. If you marry a mean, stingy man there isn't any game of chance about the troubles are heaping up for yourself in the future. If you marry a drunkard, is there any lottery business about his reeling home later on? And the very sins you condone now will rise up like monsters after marriage because you will have no patience with them. The arguments you used when wise friends attempted to warn you will be thrown to the winds once you are brought face to face with the stern realities of life. If you marry the wrong man you will need no one to tell you of that fact after the ceremony. The wonder of it is, with all the living examples before their eyes, that girls expect the marriage ceremony to transform plain, everyday sinners into saints.

The right man is not faultless by any means, but he is manly enough to know that happiness in any walk in life is founded upon mutual forbearance,politeness and consideration. He is willing to be fair and generous in discussions and allow that other people know something. Beware of the man who is able to advise any living being, no matter what his standing in life. Your opinions may not be worth a great deal, but it is refreshing to be able to express them without being sure they will be laughed at or frowned upon by the man of the house. In the ideal home, husband and wife are equal, and the faults and failings of both are kept from the world religiously. This is only possible where the right man and the right woman are made one on the wedding day.

So don't take too much stock in the "lottery" idea. Find out the character and disposition of the young men with whom you associate before you do mingle with them. A man may have the outward appearance of a gentleman and be a first-class scoundrel, but he cannot deceive all the people all the time. Unless girls and society in general deliberately remain blind and deaf, they are sure to hear whispers that may easily be investigated. Everything that "They say" cannot be counted gospel truth, but it is worth while to find out all you can about persistent rumors of wrong-doing. Straws show which way the wind blows, and no young man cloaks his real character very long. The little straws of conceit, untruthfulness, intemperance, dishonesty and other kindred faults reveal the trend of the controlling wind of his life, and the maiden who refuses to be warned is marrying the wrong man, no matter how fair the exterior may be.

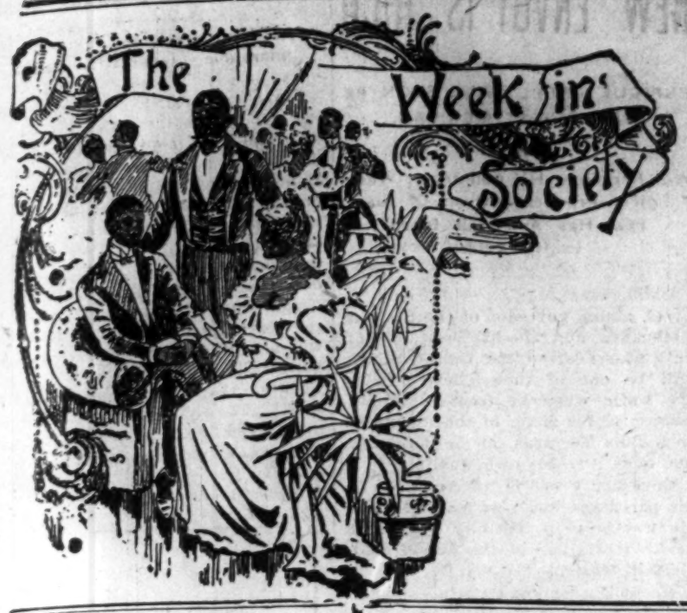
Truly it will be a happy period in the history of the nation when the pure, well-bred and charming young women wait "until the right men come along."

DOING GOOD.

From the Waycross News.

The Washington Bee has been arraigned by the Chicago Conservator for the former's support of Prof. Booker T. Washington. In its reply to the sarcastic and false indictment The Bee more than takes care of itself. But we must endorse its assertion that Mr. Washington is daily doing more for the good of his race than the Conservator and all the Negroes in Chicago combined. That is one of the fatal defects of many Negro leaders, they too frequently try to undo men who are far their superior.

The Pope has refused to accept Peter's pence from France. All donations from there will be used to the support of the clergy.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mr. Emmet J. Scott of Tuskegee was in the city Wednesday enroute for New York.

Mrs. Josephine Young has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter Mollie to Mr. Charles E. Thomas, Wednesday evening, January 23, at 8 o'clock, 1013 Eighteenth street, N. W. At home Sunday, January 27, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. David Clark entertained a party of 40 guests at their home, 1432 Pierce Place, N. W., last week. The gaily lighted room, the fascinating music, the fashionable dressed ladies, the well-dressed young men and the palatable luxuries of the dining hall made the occasion most delightful.

Attorney J.. Douglass Wetmore of New York was in the city last week, the guest of Attorney James A. Cobb.

Editor T. Thomas Fortune of the New York was in the city last week, the guest of Justice R. H. Terrell.

Dr. Johnson of the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia, Pa., was one of the distinguished visitors at the Capital last week.

Bishops Grant of Georgia and Walters of New Jersey attended the meeting of the Afro-American Council last week.

Register W. T. Vernon entertained at dinner in Gray's up-to-date cafe last Thursday Editors T. Thomas Fortune of the New York Age, Dr. Johnson of the Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, Pa., Justice Robert H. Terrell and Mr. W. Calvin Chase. It was a sumptuous repast.

Mr. H. J. Dodd, who spent Christmas in Georgetown, S. C., was the guest of Mr. R. B. Anderson during his visit.

Among the guests at a dinner given by Mrs. H. Duckery at her residence, 1531 Thompson street, Philadelphia, was Mr. Edward Washington of the District of Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Steward of this city were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher of Baltimore, Md., January 7th.

Miss D. Hicks had a very pleasant time in Philadelphia while visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. C. H. Alston of Florida, came to Washington on business; from here he will go to visit his parents in North Carolina.

Mr. Thos. Adams was visiting friends in Maryland last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant have returned to the city after a pleasant visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis, at their home in Maryland.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Brown have returned to Tarrytown after a pleasant visit here among relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. F. Young, who has been visiting in Washington for some time, has returned to Littleton, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Myers, of Cleveland, Ohio, gave a birthday party on January 1, in honor of their son, Mr. Herbert D. Myers.

Mrs. Clara Mitchell has returned to the city from a visit to her parents in Richmond, Va.

A reception was given in honor of Mr. Charles Mooney and his bride, nee Miss Sarah Lindsay, by the aunt of the groom, Mrs. Mary Matthews, at her residence, 1321 Brunt street, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Geo. W. Williams, who as the guest of her brother, Mr. C. W. Hawkins, of Philadelphia, during the recent holidays, extended her visit to relatives and friends in New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Jas. Brown, a student at Howard, was called to Charleston, W. Va., by the death of his sister.

On January 3, Mr. T. T. Fortune, editor of the Age, was the guest of honor at a reception in Newark, given by the Union League Club.

Mr. Augustus Richardson has returned from Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Eliza Gregory entertained on January 4 at her home in Baltimore in honor of Miss Hattie Dandridge of this city and Mr. and Mrs. John Heath of Jersey City.

Mr. Charles Randolph of this city went to Harrisburg, Pa., to visit his parents last week.

Dr. A. H. Stephens, of the Pension Office, is very ill at Anacostia, D. C.

Miss Ethel Hall spent Sunday in Baltimore with friends.

Miss Alice Pinyon, a teacher of the Manual Training School, who has been dangerously ill, is now convalescent.

Dr. W. H. Brooks was able to fill his pulpit Sunday.

Mrs. Carrie Nation addressed the Presbyterian Endeavor Society Sunday, January 13. She was indeed interesting.

Prof. Ferris, who is visiting our city, has been touring the Southern States in the interest of our people, is soon to leave for New York and Boston.

We are glad to learn that Miss Marion T. Scott, after attending many of the gayeties during the Christmas holidays with her friend, Miss Florence Marsh, is in readiness to repeat the same.

Miss Mary Booker of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has the sympathy of her many friends for the sad bereavement which has befallen her family.

Miss Maud Fleming, of the Normal School, is able to assume her duties again.

Mr. Benjamin Proctor is very ill at his home, 32 O street, N. W.

Miss Marion Scott's chief enjoyment is giving pleasure to others. She hopes to have with her in a few weeks a very dear friend of West Medford, Mass. We, "her friends," shall be glad to help make it pleasant for Miss L. W. of Massachusetts.

Miss Hattie E. Ricks of 519 Spruce street, shall soon depart for Georgia with some friends.

Dr. E. D. Scott, 903 9th street, N. E., left the city last Thursday, 10th, for Atlantic City, N. J., to take the much needed rest his physicians advised. He has not been well for some time. We hope he will return much benefited. He is stopping at Virginia Cottage, 1823 Arctic avenue, and will remain away several weeks.

Dr. Manly Taylor of Howard University is making quite a record for himself at Columbus, Ga.

A large and appreciative audience listened to the timely address of Jas. A. Davis at Second Baptist Lyceum Sunday evening, January 13, subject, "Strength in Unity."

Rev. Taylor of Richmond, Va., passed through the city. While here a reception was given him at True Reformers Hall.

Mrs. Willie Moore, wife of Prof. Geo. W. Moore is very ill at her home, No. 10 Patterson street, N. E.

Miss Mary Patterson was married last Tuesday night to Mr. Burgess at the residence of her parents, 49 Defrees street. Her friends offer them congratulations.

SOCIAL CHAT.

Mr. C. N. B., of the General Land Office, keeps his many friends guessing. We would like to know when the bells will toll Mendelssohn's wedding march in the northeast section of this city.

When will our jolly friend D. M. of Le Droit Park settle down to one young lady?

We all offer congratulations to Dr. Harry I. Brown upon his success in passing the Medical Board of Maryland.

BETHEL LITERARY.

The program at the Bethel Literary and Historical Association under the presidency of Miss Marie Madra will be more than interesting. Miss Madra has made the greatest history for attendance to the Bethel Literary of all her predecessors. Attorney Gregory comes next.

Mr. H. J. Pinkett, the secretary, is the best that has ever acted at the literary. He is accurate and concise and untiring in his efforts to support the president. No administration of this popular society has ever had such audiences as the present.

Those who have addressed the literary have been men of learning and influence. Some of the best scholars in the world have been before this well-known forum. Next Tuesday evening the program will be interesting. The public should not fail to encourage Miss Madra, the lady who has made the literary so popular. Rev. Oscar J. W. Scott, the pastor of the Metropolitan Church, also deserves credit for his efforts in making the literary a power in his church. Rev. Scott is liberal. He is a fair man and believes in progress. He belongs to the new and progressive school of ministers who is bound to succeed.

MASONIC NOTES.

The United Supreme Council A. A. S. Rite of 33d degree Masons for the Southern and Western Masonic Jurisdictions, United States of America, will meet in the 39th annual session in July, 1908, at Staunton, Va.

The Supreme Grand Court of Daughters of Sphinx of North and South America will meet in July, 1908, at Staunton, Va.

Keystone Lodge No. 10, A. L. A. Masons of Chicago, Ill., held their election and installed their officers last week.

The Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of the State of Illinois will meet in Annual Session next week in Chimingo, Ill.

Mr. C. R. France, 33, grand master of Masons of the State of Pennsylvania, has been sick for some time at his home in Pittsburg, Pa.

Palestine Temple of the Mystic Shrine and St. John's Consistory of the A. A. S. Rite was organized in New York City on December 21, by Sir John G. Jones, 33, of Chimingo, Ill.

Bro. William T. Grant of No. 1004 Valence street, New Orleans, La., is grand master of the St. Andrew's Grand Lodge of A. L. A. M. of the State of Louisiana. This grand lodge has over 800 members and is the only regular and legal colored grand lodge of Masons in the State of ouisiana. Brother Grant is a zealous, learned and distinguished Mason.

The Grand Lodge of A. F. A. Masons of the State of Florida will meet at Jacksonville, Florida on January 15, 1907. That is the only regular and legal colored grand lodges of Masons in the State of Florida. Bro. E. E. Franklin of 625 Carlolin street, Jacksonville, Florida is grand secretary. Brother E. A. Bryant is the grand master.

The grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Illinois met last week in the City of Chimingo, Ill. Ten chapters of Royal Arch Masons were represented. The following grand officers were elected: John G. Jones, M. E. Grand High Priest, S. H. Prather, Deputy Grand High Priest; F. A. Campbell, Grand King; A. A. Hodges, Grand Scribe; Oscar Campbell, Grand Treasurer; E. A. Harper, Grand Secretary; William Lear, Grand Royal Arch Captain; L. B. Jones, Grand Master of 1st veil; Charles Morrison, Grand Master of the 2d veil; Samuel Clay, Grand Master of the 3rd veil; John L.Nance, Grand Sentinel.

Grand Encampment of Colored Knight Templars of the United States will meet in Buffalo, New York, July 11, 1907.

William Gray of Chimingo, Ill., and John A. Bell, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, have been expelled for unmasonic conduct from all and every branch of the Masonic order.

A Masonic conference has just been held in Chimingo and delegates were present from Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Arizona, Colorado. The result of the conference will be published next week.

The Imperial Grand Council of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America will meet in the next annual session at Staunton, Va., in July, 1908.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee of the Afro-Amercan Council was held last week in the headquarters of the A. M. M. C., 14th and Q streets, N. W. Bishop Walters was in the chair, and Rev. S. L. Corrothers acted as secretary. The committee organized by the election of Rev. Corrothers as chairman, and Prof. Kelly Miller, secretary. An informal discussion was entered into as to the position the Council should take in the Brownsville matter.

Editor Fortune did not favor aggressive measures. Bishop Walters and Bishop Gaines agreed with Editor Fortune. W. Calvin Chase favored aggressive measures and an unqualified endorsement of Senator Foraker.

On motion of Mr. Chase it was unanimously agreed to indorse the stand of Senator Foraker and a committee on address consisting of Editors Chase, Fortune and Gordon was appointed. A public meeting was held in Galbraith Church on Thursday, January 10. Editor Fortune was the principal speaker. Attorney Wetmore, Rev. Gordon and Rev. Corrothers spoke. All the speeches were good.

Reception To Dr. Taylor

REFORMERS' CHIEF HONORED.

The Rev. Dr. W. L. Taylor, president of the True Reformers' Bank, speaks at Howard University, the Baptist Ministers' Alliance, and installs 1000 officers of the 70 subordinate lodges of Washington, D. C. Sunday morning Revs. Dr. Taylor and J. T. Carpenter of Richmond, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa., visited the Third Baptist Church, of which Rev. Jas. H. Lee, D.D., is pastor. They were ushered to the pulpit and pleasantly greeted by Rev. Lee. At two o'clock P. M. Revs. Taylor and Carpenter and Mrs. Rosa Thompson, of Philadelphia, Pa., were the central figures in a union meeting of the Rosebuds, or children's department, which was largely attended. Monday at noon Rev. Taylor accompanied by Chief Griffin visited Howard University, where they were warmly received by the president, Dr. Thirkield. Rev. Taylor was introduced to the students by the president in well chosen words, expressingg his pleasure at having him present to say a word representing an institution that he had known of for years. Rev. Taylor in discussing the real worth of the True Reformers, showed that 500 men and women find employment in the order each day and the bank had handled in cash since 1889 more than $15,000,000.

At 2 o'clock Monday Revs. Taylor and Carpenter were taken to the 3rd Baptist Church, where the Baptist Alliance was in session. They were invited to speak. The invitation was accepted by Rev. Taylor, who spoke 30 minutes. He discussed the ordeal through which the race is passing. His plan was for unity among members of the race along all lines. He closed by saying our only hope for the future is our faith in God and union among ourselves. Cold type will not convey to our readers the impression made on the ministers as shown by the enthusiasm with which his speech was received. Monday night closed one of the best meetings the True Reformers ever held in Washington. The report of Washington Division was read. Money handled by Chief Griffin since September 3 to January 12, 4 months, $11,241.58. Undertakers Jas. H.Winslow and David L. Stewart had their carriages at the disposal of Rev. W. L. Taylor, D.D., and his party. Meeting closed with a reception tendered the guest. President Taylor said that he considered Chief Griffin one of meetings as he had witnessed only proves his worth.

COSMOPOLITAN CHURCH ELECTED TRUSTEES.

At a regular church meeting December 27, 1906, of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, O street, N. W., between 7th and 8th streets, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D.D., Ph.D., pastor, the following trustees were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Strother, Robert T. Moten, John Nelson, Warren, and Randolph Cotrell.

Church treasurer, Robert H. Roberts.

Rev. Dr. Drew will preach a series of evangelistic sermons commencing Sunday, January 20, at 11 A. M., subject, "Be sure your sins will find you out." At 8 P. M., "Too many people for God." Sunday, January 27, at 11 A. M., "Wheel within a wheel." At 8 P. M., "The stone shall cry out, the wall and the beam of the Tember shall answer the stone."

ABHORRENCE OF PROFANITY.

He was a man of exemplary habits, and had an especial abhorrence of profanity. He did everything in his power to urge young boys to abstain from it, and even offered prizes to the newsboys of the city who would promise not to swear. About the time of his trial The Post offered a prize of $25 for the best poem on the subject of profanity, which was won by Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, of the Catholic University. Although the name of the donor was not published, it was an open secret that the money had been given by Samuel Groff.

REV. W. L. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF TRUE REFORMERS.

Mr. Groff was for years a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of B. B. French Lodge, F. A. A. M., and of Hancock Command No. 1, U. V. U. He leaves a widow and one son, John M. Groff, who is married and lives at the family home.

RESENTED BROTHER'S SILENCE

It is said the Groff brothers did not associate with each other in the prison. Samuel Groff, it is asserted, bitterly resented the action of his brother in maintaining silence, when, if he had spoken, it might have resulted in the complete vindication of the former. Leaving Moundsville at the same time, as they emerged from the prison doors they did not say as much as good-bye to each other. One came to his home in Washington. The other went to Thousand Islands to recuperate his health.

Samuel Groff's friends planned for his home-coming for months, and were shocked when they saw, on his arrival in the city September 16 last, that he was already stricken with death. From that date until he died he never left his bedroom.

Mr. Groff was born in Lancaster, Pa., April 3, 1847. In his boyhood he was employed first in a woolen mill and later in a machinist's shop in Reading. In 1864 he enlisted for ninety days In the 195th Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteers, and re-enlisted before his term of service expired. For gallant and meritorious service at Summit Point he was promoted to be first sergeant, although less than

REV. TAYLOR'S SUCCESS.

The Trinity Baptist Church under the pastorate of Rev. J.Anderson Taylor is progressing nicely. It will begin to build. The church is now thoroughly organized and every department is in working order. A mass meeting will be held in a few weeks which will demonstrate the esteem in which Rev. Taylor is held by the people.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Owing to business pressure we are unable to have much for our column this week.

The M. W. Eureka Gr. Lodge of F. A. A. A. Y. Masons (Compack), oldest negro Masonic body in the U. S. of N. A., at its communication held on the 18th, endorsed our dear brother, Ill. W. C. Chart, 33d degree, as our legal attorney for the Compacks of the D. C.

Also The Bee be our legal and official organ. The Compack Masons are the only legitimate Masons of colored men in the U. S.

Ill. Bro. Jos. Duckett, 33d degree, is sick at the Garfield Hospital.

Next week we will have some news. Read The Bee, the greatest Negro Paper published. It is not afraid to talk.

James H. Winslow

UNDERTAKER AND PRACTICAL EMBALMER.

ALL WORK FIRST CLASS. TERMS MOST REASONABLE.

TWELFTH AND R STREETS, N. W.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

A CHANCE TO BUY

Floor Coverings Cheap

Floor Coverings are always an important item in furnishing a home, and this sale affords you a valuable opportunity of securing good, reliable qualities at a substantial saving. Every yard of carpet, every rug, every piece of linoleum or oilcloth is now reduced in price at least 10 per cent., and in many cases much more. Our stock is very big and offers you a thoroughly satisfactory selection of patterns and colorings in all the different makes. Closely figured as they were in the first case, the reduced January Sale prices represent extraordinary values. And even at the reduced prices we undertake to sew, line, and lay all carpets free of cost and not to charge for the waste in matching figures—a saving in itself of fully 15c. or 20c. a yard.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street, Between H and I Streets.

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It Costs No More

To get good patterns of Furniture than poor ones if proper judgment in selection is used. We are very careful to choose only well designed pieces, that are built on graceful lines, and which are a pleasure to look at as well being of practical use.

MAKER OF DIAMONDS

M. MOISSAN AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY.

Noted French Experimenter Also Invented the Electric Furnace—Was First Man to Discover Calcium Carbide.

London.—The manufacture of diamonds has been successfully performed by M. Henri Moissan, to whom the Nobel prize for chemistry was awarded the other day, but that is not his chief claim to fame. The electric furnace, which nowadays plays so large a part in industrial processes, owes more to him than to any other experimenter.

About the year 1878 M. Moissan was engaged in developing an electric furnace, which consisted in its simplest form of two blocks of lime or limestone, forming the body of the furnace, through which an arc was formed between carbon electrodes. The peculiarity of M. Moissan's furnace was that it was able to produce far greater temperatures than had previously been attained. As much as a hundred horsepower was used to concentrate its energy on a small charge, and in this way a temperature was reached only limited by the boiling point of carbon, which lies between 6,000 and 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

At this tremendous temperature, which is probably not far off that which exists in the sun's atmosphere, the most refractory metals are converted into vapor, and chemical changes or combinations are produced which are quite impossible at the comparatively low temperature of ordinary furnaces. The investigations of M. Moissan, which have been placed freely at the disposal of the world, unhampered by patents, have done more than those of any one else to advance the use of the electric furnace in the

HENRI MOISSAN.
(French Chemical Investigator Awarded a Nobel Prize.)

industries. He was, for instance, the first to discover that calcium carbide so largely used for the production of acetylene, that brilliant and convenient illuminant, could be cheaply produced in the electric furnace by the direct combination of lime and carbon; and the whole department of electro-chemistry, which has revolutionized so many industries and utilized so much water power that was previously running to waste, owes more to him than to any other of the numerous workers who have built it up in the last 20 years.

The most interesting, though not the most industrially important, of the researches which M. Moissan has carried out in his electrical furnace is the manufacture of artificial diamonds. We have long known that the diamond is only a crystallized carbon. If we could melt carbon and allow it to cool slowly, there is no doubt that it would solidify into the brilliant crystals which we call diamonds. Unfortunately carbon cannot be melted at all under ordinary conditions. It is one of the few elements which pass directly from the solid to the gaseous condition—like iodine.

But there is another way of producing crystals. Instead of melting the substance which we desire to crystallize, it is sufficient to dissolve it and allow it to crystallize out of the solution by evaporating the latter. The crystals of barley sugar which are to be seen in every confectioner's window are thus produced. Molten iron happens to be a good solvent for carbon, which is usually set free when it cools in the form of graphite scales. M. Moissan, however, hit upon the brilliant idea of making the molten iron charged with carbon cool under great pressure. This pressure is easily obtained, by using the property which cast iron shares with water and a few other bodies, that it expands instead of contracting at the moment when it solidifies.

M. Moissan thus melted iron mixed with carbon in his electric furnace, at a temperature of about 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and then plunged it into water or molten lead. The sudden cooling solidified the outer skin of the ingot. The expansion of the inner part, still liquid, on solidifying within this hard skin, produced enormous pressure, and it was found that the carbon under this pressure actually crystallized into minute diamonds. The largest yet made is only about one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter, but they are genuine diamonds, and M. Moissan is thus the first and only diamond maker.

HE GUARDED JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Fred Bach, Sr., of Bloomington, Ill., Tells of Handcuff Incident.

Bloomington, Ill.—One of the few survivors, perhaps the only one, of the union soldiers who guarded Jefferson Davis following his capture at the close of the civil war is Fred Bach, Sr., of this city. Mr. Bach remembers distinctly the incidents connected with the incarceration of the famous prisoner in Fortress Monroe.

He says Davis was irritable and peevish and constantly complained of the noise made by the guards pacing back and forth. The prisoner was much dejected and in bad condition physically. Out of compassion for his condition Mr. Bach and most of the other guards were as considerate as

Fred Bach, Sr.
(One of the Union Soldiers Who Guarded Jefferson Davis.)

possible. He says the food served Mr. Davis was changed several times upon the request of the prisoner. At first he was served the common rations of the enlisted men. Next he was given meals from the officers' mess and finally food was brought from the hotel.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was then in command of the fort and Mr. Bach says that he knew of no instance where Gen. Miles was cruel to the prisoner except possibly when Davis was handcuffed. This was done upon express command of the assistant secretary of war, C. A. Dana, who considered public sentiment demanded it. The incident of the shackles was a sorrowful one.

When Capt. Titlow came with the order Davis was thunderstruck. "I will not submit to it. I would rather die," he exclaimed. It was necessary to overpower him before the irons could be attached to his wrists and ankles. He refused to eat following this action and declined physically and mentally. When Dr. Craven reported the effect of the shackles upon the prisoner the war department promptly ordered them removed.

HAS NO PEDALS OR SEAT.

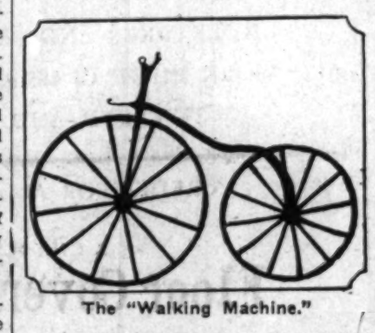
Curious Bicycle, Imported in 1830, Still in Existence.

Boston.—Frank O. Hale of Springfield, Mass., has in his possession a curiosity in the shape of a bicycle, brought from France in a New Bedford whaling vessel in the year 1830.

Mr. Hale, as a boy, used to knock about the docks at New London. Then he became acquainted with Capt. Ira Potter, who presented the curio to him about the year 1860. The wheel was given to the captain by a passenger on his vessel while coming over from France.

It has been on exhibition in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. At Boston it once cleared $42 for the Odd Fellows, an admission of five cents being charged.

The bicycle has no pedals and is propelled by shuffling one foot along



The "Walking Machine."

on the ground and on a decline lifting both feet and "letting her coast." For this reason it is called a "walking machine."

The machine shows fine workmanship. There are only two pieces in the iron frame. The steering is done by turning a swivel, an ingenious contrivance. The wheels are of wood. There is no seat and the rider was accustomed to place a cushion on the iron rfame.

A bicycle similar to the one owned by Mr. Hale is recorded as having been run in France in 1816.

This mode of riding was hard on the footwear and the bicycle tourists of those days were accustomed to wear special iron-shod shoes.

After this old style came the high wheels, then safeties with hard and then with soft tires, until the present perfect machines were evolved.

Red Tie as Danger Signal.

The origin of the red tie used by the employes of the London & South-Western railway lay in the idea that in case of emergency it could be pulled off and waved as a danger signal, as a matter of fact, it has often been used in this way, notably at Seaton Junction, when an express train was saved from destruction by a railway man, who thus warned the driver of peril ahead.

OLDEST PRISON TO GO

SITUATED AT SANTA FE, N. M., AND WILL BE TORN DOWN.

Its History Is Lost in the Dim Past—Walls of Sun-Dried Brick Four Feet Thick—The Adobe Roof.

Kansas City, Mo.—The old Spanish prison in Santa Fe, N. M., one of the most ancient and historic buildings in the City of the Holy Faith, with the exception of San Miguel church, is to be razed and in its place will be erected a modern jail building of vitrified brick, steel cages and steam heat. The county commissioners have let the contract for tearing down and disposing of the old prison, and work has already begun upon the new structure. The half dozen prisoners now in the jail will be guarded elsewhere until the new structure is completed.

It is impossible to secure data on the old prison. It has stood as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember and looked nearly 200 years ago as it does to-day. The building has been remodeled a dozen times, but the cells and massive doors have never been changed. The old prison is of adobe entirely. Its walls are of sun-dried brick four feet in thickness. The roof, which is of adobe, laid over massive pine logs roughly hewn into shape with an ax, is also several feet thick. The cells are dirty, dark and unfurnished except for piles of straw covered with old blankets, or rickety cots upon which prisoners are expected to sleep. Earth, hardened and worn by the tread of many feet, is the only floor. In the walls of the cells are still fastened the great, hand-wrought chains and cuffs with which prisoners at one time were made fast. The cell doors are of iron beaten and welded into bars by hand. They have resisted mob violence in times gone by. The old prison was originally constructed about a placita or little yard, the buildings forming three sides and a high adobe wall the fourth. In recent years, however, the buildings on one side of the placita crumbled into ruins and the remainder on the opposite side were used as stables for the sheriff's horses, leaving only the main cellhouse as a prison. In the center

The Ancient Spanish Prison at Santa Fe, N. M.

of the placita back of the prison was an old scaffold, which rattled and swayed in the wind. Upon it many an early day "bad man" paid for his crimes with his life. The method of execution was rough. After the knot was placed about the neck, the executioner kicked a prop from beneath the trap on which the prisoner stood.

The books of the prison have been lost, only a few in recent years having been preserved. They are written principally in Spanish and give little information.

The agitation for a new prison began about six months ago when a portion of the roof over one cell fell in. The following night a prisoner made his escape, leaving a note in which he said that he did not want to run away, believing that he would be acquitted when brought to trial, but that he deemed it foolhardy to remain longer in such a death trap. The publication of the letter called the attention of the people to the old prison. They had long forgotten it, considering it only one of the many relics of other days.

LABOR CHEAP IN BELGIUM.

Thirteen Hours of Hard Work Poorly Recompensed.

The hours of labor in Belgium are very long, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The laborer begins work at six a. m., and ceases work at seven p. m., with the usual breaks for meals. He is paid on the average of seven cents to nine cents an hour for ten hours, and 25 per cent. more for two additional hours, making his daily wage 84 cents to $1.08 for 12 hours. Children begin their life work as early as 12 years of age, though the law compassionately states that no child under 16 years of age shall be kept at work for more than 12 hours a day. A Belgian statistician estimates the average earnings of an artisan, child labor being included in his calculation, at about $160 a year. Numerous factories have been established there by British firms owing to the very low rate at which labor can be secured.

Japan's Cotton Manufactures.

Japan is making notable progress in the manufacture of cotton goods. New factories are being projected and established mills enlarged. It is predicted that between 50,000 and 100,000 new spindles will be installed during 1907. It appears that there is a prejudice among Japanese mill managers against American textile machinery and that nearly all such machinery is purchased in England. Japan will, in the not remote future, undoubtedly have a very large share of the Asiatic market for cotton goods.

ESTABLISHES A NEW CULT.

Woman Claims to Cure Diseases With Color Schemes and Goats.

Hayward, Col.—"Every thought and emotion has form and color.

"Anger is brown.

"Yellow is the color which will aid the student in subduing his angry emotions.

"Pure love is a beautiful pink, while green is riches. And so you see all the cardinal colors represent something.

"One quart of goat's milk is equal to two of cow's milk, and so the former is the fundamental of our diet system.

"The temple of health will be a great reality some day."

Thus saith Dr. Letitia Kuchcinski, the high priestess of the cult.

Upon the side of the bleak hill a few miles outside of the town and in

DR. LETITIA KUCHINSKI.
(Leader of New Cult Established in Colorado.)

immediate proximity to a number of cemeteries, Dr. Kuchcinski and her husband are establishing a temple of health.

They contemplate putting $100,000 into the venture.

As yet they have only spent a few hundred. As the place does not now in any way resemble a temple, Mrs. Kuchcinski is content to call the place the Hillside Health Dens.

A long, rambling shack, within an acre of cleared ground, on which graze a herd of imported Hungarian goats, is all that exists so far of the Kuchcinski sanatorium.

Mrs. Kuchcinski is peculiar. She does not believe any more in materia medica. She believes in color and goats. The former is for the cure of all diseases. The latter aid in proper living.

JAP BOY WILL TEST SUIT.

Keikichi Aoki Selected as Eubject in Frisco School Dispute.

San Francisco.—In these days of internal and international complications over the Japanese educational problem in California, the most prominent figure is Keikichi Aoki, the ten-year-o'd son of Mitchisugu Aoki, who has been selected by Japan and the United States to be the subject of the test case in the courts.

The boy's father refused to send him to the oriental school when the segregation rule of the board of education went into effect. He was selected as an example by Consul Oyeno and the United States district attorney, who will present the case to the court for the United States.

So the whole question of such great

KEIKICHI AOKI.
(Japanese Boy Selected to Test California Law.)

importance must revolve around young Aoki until the highest court has passed on it. By that time the little Japanese boy will have helped make several chapters in modern history.

The board of education has no objection to the selection of Aoki as the subject for the court action, and from now on the case will make rapid progress in court unless some unforeseen complications arise.

Valuable Candle Nut.

The candle nut is a native of the Pacific islands, and the name is derived from the fact that the kernels are so full of oil that, when dried, they can be stuck on reeds and used as candles. The people of Hawaii, after having roasted these nuts and removed the shells, reduce the kernels to a paste, which, when flavored with pepper and salt, is said to be a most appetizing dish. The husk of the nut and the gum which exudes from the tree have medicinal values, while the burned shell is used to make an indelible ink, with which tattooing is done.

NEW ENVOY IS RICH

ENRIQUE CREEL WILL SOON BE WEALTHIEST MEXICAN.

Will Represent His Country at Washington—Practically Owns Chihuahua—Has American Blood in His Veins.

Chihuahua, Mexico. — Enrique C. Creel, acting governor of the State of Chihuahua, and who has been appointed ambassador to the United States, will be one of the richest men in the world when he comes into possession of his share of the fortune of Gen. Luis Terrazas, his father-in-law, and adds it to his own wealth.

Governor Creel is an American in his parentage but a native of Mexico. He was born in this city August 31, 1854. He is one of the ablest financiers in Mexico.

He took a leading part in establishing the new monetary system for the Mexican government. He is interested with Gen. Terrazas in many big enterprises and has practically had the control of his father-in-law's vast holdings for many years. This has brought him into close contact with men of finance of all lands, particularly Mexico and the United States.

Governor Creel's wealth is now estimated to be not less than $25,000,000. The fortune of Gen. Terrazas is upward of $200,000,000. It has been said that he practically owns the state and city of Chihuahua.

His mines, ranches, farms, banks, manufacturing plants, houses and business blocks bring him in a great annual revenue. He was governor of Chihuahua for many years, but on account of his advanced age he relinquished active duties of the office about three years ago, and his son-in-law, Mr. Creel, was appointed acting governor by President Diaz.

Although Mr. Creel was born in Mexico, his Americanism is plainly shown in his personality. His father

ENRIQUE CREEL.
(New Ambassador from Mexico to the United States.)

was Reuben W. Creel, who came to Chihuahua from the United States in the late 40's and opened a little store here.

Reuben Creel was a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges of the United States. He and his wife lived here until they died. They reared a family of seven children, of which Enrique was the oldest.

The little business which the elder Creel started did not prosper and the family had a hard struggle to live. Enrique forged ahead and got a place as teacher in a private school in Chihuahua. His earnings all went to support his parents and his brothers and sisters.

His brightness attracted the attention of some Mexican citizens of the place and they put him in the way of starting a small mercantile business. His business ability soon brought him success.

He branched out into other lines of business and added to his fortune until he became one of the wealthy men of the state. He married the daughter of Gen. Terrazas, the richest man in Mexico.

In 1884 he became manager of the Banco Mineral, one of the largest financial institutions in northern Mexico. He is also president of the Banco Central, a leading bank of this state, and is a director in three other banks. He is interested in scores of industrial enterprises and in many rich mines, and owns large estates.

Governor Creel attributes his success in life to hard and persistent work. Although born in Mexico, he does not follow the usual custom of this country of putting off until tomorrow what could be done to-day. He rises every morning at five o'clock, winter and summer, and is at work an hour later. He puts in twelve to fourteen hours a day at hard work in his office of governor and in attending to his private business affairs.

If Governor Creel has any particular hobby it is that of uplifting the poor and ignorant people of this state. He believes that the progress and development of a nation lies in the education of its people. He is applying this principle to the children throughout the state of Chihuahua. It is his ambition to give the state of Chihuahua the best public school system of any state in Mexico, and to put it on a par with any state in the United States.

SLEEVE FORMS STRANGE BUST.

Coat Hung on Hook Takes on Remarkable Likeness of Dante.

Manchester, N. H.—The accompanying picture is the subject of a remarkable and unique incident. A few days ago a bookkeeper employed in a Hanover street store entered the office, after lunch, and as usual hung her coat on the hat tree. A short time afterwards Mr. Colburn, who occupies a part of the store, had occasion to pass by and his glance caught the outline of a human face in the coat which hung there. He called the attention of the others in the store to look at it, and it was so pronounced that they could not fail to see it. The coat was of a light shade, and in looking at the outline it looked like a bust modeled in clay.

Prof. Thyng, the instructor of drawing in the public schools, had occasion to enter the store, and the face was shown to him, and he said it was one of the most remarkable things he had ever seen, and he studied it for some time. He said it was almost a perfect bust of Dante and that a master-head had modeled it.

Bust Formed by a Coat.

The picture does not do justice to the subject, as it is impossible to get in all the lights and shades. After a picture was made the coat was taken down and attempts were made to reproduce the picture of the face, but it was impossible.

The coat was hung up by the armhole, the sleeve forming the face, and one of the fronts of the coat falling over formed the hood. The most remarkable thing in connection with the picture is that it is in perfect proportion. It was a most difficult thing to photograph, as the coat hung in a bad light, but the plate was exposed for 40 minutes and the results were most gratifying.

"BOTTLE PLANT" A LIFE-SAVER.

Grows in Southwest and Furnished Flow of Water When Cut.

New York.—In the southwestern part of the United States and in Australia there grows in desert places the "bottle plant," which has saved the lives of many men who, smitten by the sun, footsore and well nigh spent, have almost died for lack of water. The "bottle plant," on being cut, gives out a small flow of the precious fluid. And well it deserves its name, for it not only holds water, but is shaped like a bottle.

In the tropics, where all growing forms take on beauty, the traveler's palm serves the place of the less beautiful "bottle." It is a native of

Plant That Is a Fountain.

Madagascar, fan shaped and frequently grows to an enormous size. It stores up water from rains and from the cool dews of night. Its green fronds are emblems of safety to travelers who have lost their way. A cut in one of its leaves will produce enough water, with a not unpleasant taste, to satisfy a strong man's thirst.

Here you see a native who is lucky enough to have a glass incising the plant and catching the falling stream. At such a fountain a person enjoys an advantage denied to persons who live in crowded cities, for here the water has no taint of deadly microbe and is singularly fresh and pure. It is related that a London clubman who was used to the best things in life became lost in Madagascar, and coming upon the traveler's palm refreshed himself, but with his thankfulness voiced the complaint that it was too bad the palm did not give forth club soda to be mixed with another liquid with which he was well supplied.

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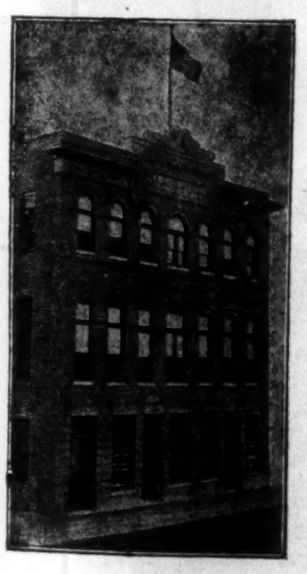

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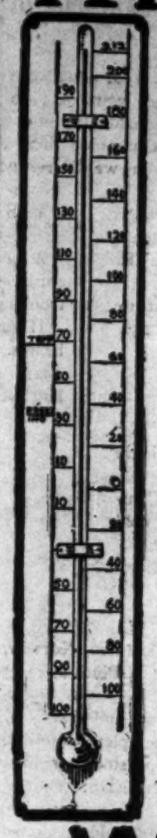

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HAS THE ELOPING HABIT.

Third Time Girl Sixteen Years Old Leaves Home.

New York.—Mrs. Hilda Simons of Britton street, Concord, Staten island, called at police headquarters in Stapleton, and asked help in looking for her 16-year-old daughter Hilda, who had been missing since November 19.

The young girl, who is exceptionally pretty, said when she left that she was going shopping in Stapleton and would return in an hour.

Nothing has been seen or heard of her by her mother since.

When she left home she wore a black dress, a tan coat and a big black picture hat.

When Mrs. Simons was seen she said she was inclined to believe that her daughter eloped with a young man employed by the Richmond Light and Railroad company.

This is the third time within two months that the girl has run away. On the first occasion she was found riding in a trolley car in Port Richmond after midnight with the young man and was taken home. On the second occasion she was found in Elizabethport.

DISCHARGE THE CATS.

New York Post Office Officials Decide That They Eat Too Much.

New York.—Removals from the department of mouse catching in the general post office are expected within the next few days. The number of cats in the basement has increased to such an extent that it is impossible to keep their feed within the government appropriation of five dollars a month. Some of them must go, and the public which may be interested in first-class cats of the right stamp is requested to call and make selections.

Some of the cats there descended from the original belled cat which lived in the post office when the building was down on Nassau street many years ago. They can pounce on mice like an old-time dating stamp on a registered letter.

Queen Helena Is an Artist.

Naples.—Under the guidance of Sig. Casiasco, the artist, Queen Helena has perfected herself in the execution of water colors and pastels. Some of her pictures will be sent to an exhibition at Venice, but under an assumed name, as the queen wishes to keep her identity secret.

Asked to Decide Complexion.

Washington.—The school authorities of Washington have been called upon to decide whether a Filipino is white or colored. The problem was brought before them by Major M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., who sent a cummunication asking that his Filipino servant 22 years old, be admitted to the white schools of Washington. Major Waltz said that his servant had been denied admission to the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., on account of the prevailing race feeling. After much discussion the question was referred to a committee, which has not yet reported

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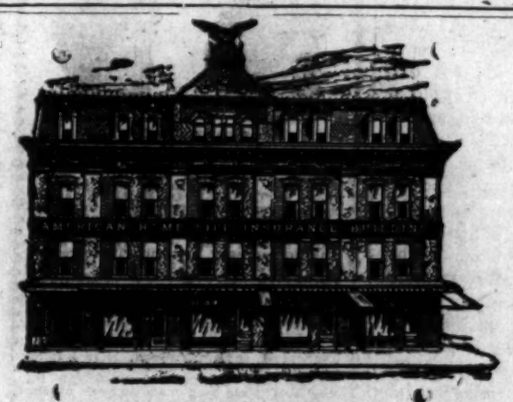

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LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS L. JONES, ATTORNEY
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 13,425, Administration.
This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Colimbit, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Levi Brooks, Jr., late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of July, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of January, 1907.

David Hawkins, Chevy Chase Lake.
Attest:
James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas L. Jones, Attorney.

FOR RENT.

Three newly Furnished Rooms for rent. 1742 14th street, N. W.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Mr. Samuel A. Groff is dead. He was a friend to the poor and kind to the needy; a good husband and a worthy father. "With malice toward none but charity for all."

Heart-broken and asserting his innocence with his last breath, Samuel A. Groff, one of the defendants in the celebrated postal fraud case, died recently at his home, 605 North Carolina avenue southeast, just two months after his release from an imprisonment which thousands of his fellowcitizens believed to be unjust. The attending physician gave "melancholia" as the cause of death.

So widespread was the belief in the innocence of Samuel Groff, who was jointly indicted with his brother, Diller B. Groff, August W. Machen, and George E. Lorenz, for complicity in the frauds of which Machen was the directing genius that Maj. Holmes Conrad, who prosecuted the case for the Government, asked the jury not to convict Samuel Groff and publicly and eloquently asserted the belief that he was a wronged man.

When, notwithstanding this fact, Samuel Groff was convicted and sentenced January 16, 1905, to a two-year imprisonment in Moundsville, every acquaintance of the proud-spirited and universally respected man felt that he would never live to serve out his sentence. He was even then desperately ill, and for the greater part of the time during his imprisonment was under the care of the jail physician. His spirit was completely broken by his misfortune.

W. CALVIN CHASE SPEAKS.

From the Chicago Conservator.

Commenting on what the Chicago Conservator said of his acrobatic change from his old time-honored stand as a friend and defender of his race to the advocacy and defense of Booker T. Washington's doctrine of surrender, Brother Calvin Chase, in his able paper, says among other things

"In an editorial last week the Chicago Conservator stated that The Bee is one of the prophets in that it has joined Editor Fortune in defending Booker T. Washington. The Bee is proud to say that it could not have selected better and abler company or a more loyal and fearless companion that Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, of the New York Age. The Bee cannot defend a more deserving man, and one who is doing more for the colored Americans in the United States than Pof. Booker T. Washington. When the able editor of the Conservator learns to distinguish right from wrong The Bee will be pleased to join his forces. The doctrine of surrender is more applicable to either the editor of The Conservator than it is to either the editor of The Age or the editor of The Bee."

Less than five years ago nearly every true and race-loyal Negro in this country could repeat with great emphasis and much truth all the good things Brother Chase here says of Brother Fortune, and more. Nobody denies the fact that Tom Fortune has had one of the most brilliant, courageous newspaper careers in the history of our people, and Brother-Chase, who is recognized as one of our best newspaper men, has always been a close second to Fortune; but, more emphatic, determined and independent in all matters and less whimsical and oscillating than Fortune. Fortune was once a power in race ranks and at one time seriously considered the proper man to wear the folded vesture of the late Fred Douglass. But he has greatly fallen from that now, and all his great race work is a thing of the past. He is not himself any more;; he is to all intents and purposes, as we see it, the abject, pitiful slave of Booker T. Washington and his strange purpose to teach his people—the whole race—servile subjection to that section of the country where the rights of the Negro are withheld from him by all sorts of unconstitutional State and city laws. Tom is now fighting the fire he purposely kindled himself; for years he taught the young Negro the manly art of loving his manhood rights and fighting for them to the last ditch; now he is the cringing servant and chief butler of the man whose paid life-work is to teach the Negro subjection, surrender and contentment, in the face of the abridgement of his rights.

With our understanding of the temperament of Calvin Chase, with his keen insight to the hidden and dark purposes of the foxy and great love for his people, we never dreamed that it would be possible, for any consideration, for anybody to pesuade him to become a yoke fellow with Tom Fortune in his present fallen state or to turn from the good work of trying to circumscribe Mr. Washington's influence and become an ardent advocate of the very things he manfully tried to cut off.

When Brother Chase retorts at the Conservator by saying the Conservator was disloyal to the race when it let Senator Tillman speak in Chicago and allowed F. L. Barnett to be defeated for Municipal Judge, we have only to say that we did our best to prevent Tillman from coming to Chicago to insult our people, but failed.. That was no crime of ours. We worked hard and long, day and night, for Mr. Barnett's election and seating, but failed in that. But when we saw we had failed we did not go and join our forces with the enemy in our efforts to strengthen them for doing more of the things we hated. Does Brother Chase mean to argue that, because, after fighting Washington's doctrine of surrender as hurtful to our race, he saw the doctrine still spread and grow, he thought it wise to turn and hold up Washington's hands and assist in spreading it?

Brother Chase is too smart a man not to fuly understand the white South's idea of the value of Mr. Washington's doctrine, to the Negro.. It would be a useless waste of time to recount for his information the many dire results to the race which have followed and are still following in the wake of his ropaganda. Chase knows the history of Washington's whole career from the beginning, and like the brave man he always has been he has boldly pointed out to the race the dangerous features of that history. Whether he will stand by his people in his new role and help Washington on the side remains to be seen. He cannot well serve two masters, and yet he has a conscience and of so much value in a race fight when aroused.

A Pedro Domecq's
anza-Nillado
Old Sherry of light construction, gently sweet taste and delicate fragrance
$1.25 full qt. $5 gallon
CHRISTIAN XANDER'S
Quality House 909 7th St. 'Phone M 274

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
SO

STRAIGHTENS

KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1868, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW" was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
(None genuine without my signature)
Charles Ford Prest
70 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Ladies.—If you want better and longer hair, go at once to your drug store and ask your druggist to get you a box of Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure (pomade). Price 25 cents. Made by Taylor Remedy Co., Louisville, Ky. Agents wanted everywhere; $2 to $5 per day. Write at once for particulars.

Read The Bee.

FISH IN MINE PITS

NOVEL SPORT IN OLD PENNSYLVANIA IRON REGION.

Abandoned Shafts, Stocked with Small Fry, Now Ideal Sport for Anglers—Terrapin Also Raised for Profit.

Allentown, Pa.—Perhaps the most peculiar fishing places in the country are found in Lehigh county. When the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. of New York started a panic which two years later swept over this county it closed every hematite ore mine in Lehigh and caused the loss of millions of dollars. These abandoned ore mines, covering acres of land and ranging in depth from 30 to 100 feet, gradually began to fill with water, and in that condition they remained for years.

It was a boy who first conceived the idea that these ore mines would be ideal breeding places for fish. He had read a book on fish culture, and he noticed that a particular pit had the kind of aquatic vegetation which the book said was necessary. So he caught a lot of sunfish, catfish, suckers, eels and chubs and dumped them into the waters of the pit and then forgot all about it.

These fish, undisturbed for several years, multiplied with amazing rapidity. Several years later a fisherman on his way home from a trout stream happened to pass this particular pit. Merely as a joke he baited his hooks with worms and made a cast. He had scarcely done so when his reel commenced to sing and to his great amazement he pulled out two enormous sunfish. Inside of half an hour he had filled his creel.

He made a quiet investigation and readily obtained permission from the owners of the pits to experiment in fish culture. He commenced to plant black bass and yellow perch.

He went about secretly, and the owners, who did not want to be annoyed by applicants for fishing privileges, also kept quiet. To-day these pits fairly teem with fish.

In the shallow pits the same enterprising individual introduced land terrapin, which are now bringing in a substantial revenue. Some of the pits, however, are so dangerous of approach, owing to steep, overhanging and crumbling banks, that only the most daring venture within casting distance. At one pit a nearby tree affords a lodging place for those who enjoy the novelty of fishing from a tree. One man has erected a tall scaffolding from which vantage point he cast a heavy weighted hand line.

Black bass thrive better in these pits than any other fish. They grow to enormous size and the coldness and purity of the water gives them not only a gameness but a solidity of flesh which they do not acquire in the finest bass streams in this state.

Several years ago the owner of a piece of property on which was an abandoned ore pit dumped a lot of bass and pickerel fry into the pit. Just as soon as they grew big enough the latter promptly destroyed the bass, but he now has one of the finest pickerel preserves. With the advent of cold weather, when the pit will freeze over, he expects to make money by leasing out fishing privileges.

WOODEN SHOE AN OUTLAW.

St. Louis Court Decides a Case of Surpassing Interest.

St. Louis.—The ancient and honorable wooden shoe received an unexpected blow in the decision of a St. Louis magistrate that a German resident of this city must cease wearing shoes made of timber because a dweller in the same flat could not sleep on account of the noise. The law in the case seems somewhat strained, whatever the equity and the ethics may be. Wooden shoes are not illegal and at one time in the history of St. Louis they beat a tattoo on the city's pavements as their owners hastened to their daily toil in the dim morning hours. It was not the roar of the street cars that waked the later slumberers in those days, but a clatter equally insistent and penetrating.

The wooden shoe has a history. Modern civilization took its first steps in them. They encouraged and stood for honesty of purpose. Nothing much could be done on the sly in the days of wooden shoes. Everything was aboveboard. The eavesdropper and the midnight highwayman were practically unknown. There could be no secret gatherings to plot and conspire. Where two men were gathered together or attempted to gather everybody in the block knew it. Did they ascend or descend the stairs or rise from their chairs to appropriate another pinch of snuff, the entire household and the neighbors were conscious of the fact.

Wooden shoes secured that publicity so needful to the leading of blameless lives that we now depend upon the newspapers for. The outspoken wooden shoe thwarted those intrigues that break up families and made impossible expeditions that break up henroosts. It belonged with old-fashioned honesty and virtue, now much less marked in these gumshoe days. It is gone, never to return, but where it still survives here and there as a relic of the past it deserves the respect even of the magistracy.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE, 824 Seventh Street, N. W.

COLD WEATHER DRUG NEEDS. SEASONABLE GOODS VERY SPECIALLY PRICED.

You probably will need lots of drug store goods between now and the Springtime, and we want to supply youif you do need them. We have some specialties which are very seasonable just now and we stand right back of all preaprations bearing our label. Guarantee them to be of highest medicinal val ue, and—if they don't benefit you wewill refund your money.

CHERRI-TONE PECTORAL.
A cough cure that cures. Don't Argue. Don't Infer. Try it. It cures *every time.*
Cut this out and present it to us and we will give you the 25c. bottle for 17c.

TASTELESS ELIXIR OF COD LIVER OIL.
A sovereign remedy for Bronchitis, Coughs, Throat and lung troubles.
If sick take it and regain your health. If well, take it as a safeguard against ill health. Full pint bottle 60c.

JAPALMO LOTION.
Hands of velvet in a single night.
A perfect substitute for Camphor Ice, Glycerine, and cold cream.
Gloves can be worn immediately after using.
25c. is the price.

Cod Liver Oil fresh from Lafoten, Norway, Dr. Vald's famous brand. No better can be bought at any price. Pintbottles 25c.

Our store is always busy and there's a reason. Nowhere in all Washington will you find such a complete,up-to-date stock. Nothing grows stale here for our low prices keep our stock moving rapidly.

CUT PRICES ON WINTER NEEDS.
Regular price.
40c.—Syrup of White Pine, the old-fashioned cough cure, full 6 ounce bottle, 25c.
25c.—Chest protectors, very warm, 19c.
35c.—Quinine Pills, 2 grs., guaranteed the best, 100 for 18c.
$2.00 —Chamois vests, $1.39.
25c.—Ox Marrow Pomade, makes curly hair straight, 19c.
Pure Almond Cold Cream, trial jar 10c. ¼ lb. 25c. ½ lb. 40c. 1 lb. 60c.
A. D. S. Cold and Grippe Cures, knock out colds every time, guaranteed, 25c.
Extra Special: Clinical Thermometers, Guaranteed High-Grade. Just the thing for Physician or Household, 39c.

A Great Offer: To more thoroughly introduce Ozone, the Liquid Germ Killer, present this coupon and we will give you the regular, full-sized bottle of this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and all lung troubles for 35c.

60c.—Walnutta Hair Stain. Restores Gray Hair, 45c.
50c.—Bottles Pure Glycerine, full lb., 25c.
20c.—Bottle Glycerine and Rose Water, 10c.
Lyon's Tooth Powder, 14c.
Pnophyluctic Tooth Brushes, 25c.
Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, a splendid tonic, 16 oz. bottle, 47c.
Porous Plasters, 7c.; 4 for 25c.

Biggest Stock of Reliable Combs, Brushes, Toilet Goods, Hospital Supplies in Washington. Remember! We can fill your prescription and fill it right, no matter on whose blank it is written.

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PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools. Ladies' and gents' wearing apparel. Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.
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505 *E Street, N. W.*

CLAIMS GIFT OF TONGUES.

Girl Shows Remarkable Power, and World's End Forseen.

Cleveland, O.—Strange things are happening at the training school for missionaries at Alliance, O., conducted by Rev. Levi. R. Lupton of that city and Rev. William E. Smith of Cleveland. Mr. Lupton and three or four of the young women pupils at the training school say they have just received the "gift of tongues" from God and are now able to speak several languages which they cannot understand, but which, they say, will enable them to go to heathen lands and preach the Gospel so that the natives can understand and be converted to Christ.

Among the pupils who received the "gift" is Miss Mary Corlett, a former Cleveland school teacher.

"I believe that a real gift of tongues has come to Miss Corlett. It is a divine gift and its effect, I believe, will be to convince people that God is still in the world,' said Rev. J. Walter Malone of the Malone Stone company, also pastor of the Friends' church in Cedar avenue, S. E.

"I believe that the gift presages the end of the world. The apostles all had it. This means that the apostolic days have come again.'

Rev. Mr. Malone was Miss Corlett's pastor in Cleveland.

By the "gift of tongue" Miss Corlett talks for nours at a time in languages that are unintelligible.

This "gift" came to Miss Corlett after long prayer. She is studying at Alliance to be a foreign missionary.

Rev. Mr. Lupton says he has been praying for years for the wonderful gift as is spoken of in the second, third and fourth verses of the second chapter of Acts. Recently, says the minister, he was under the power of God, as though in a trance, for 11 hours, and when he awoke he was able to speak five languages, most of them unknown tongues and which at present he is unable to interpret.

BLONDE MEN ARE DISAPPEARING.

This Scientist Says It Is Too Hard to Keep Tab on Women.

New York.—That blondes are disappearing from the United States, and that, in time, save those that originate in drug stores none will be seen, is a contention Maj. C. E. Woodruff, of Plattsburg, presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the recent meeting at Columbia university.

Once upon a time, when Americans were chiefly Anglo-Saxons, a large majority were fair. Now they are growing darker, even to the extinction of the blonde type, the major declares.

Maj. Woodruff read a paper entitled "The Disappearance of the Blonde Type From the American Population" before the anthropology section. He presented some interesting statistics to prove his contention, and outlined a theory of causes.

Blondes, according to the major, that is, blonde men—are rapidly disappearing from American life. Should the process which is responsible continue unchecked, the time is not far distant when a flaxen haired man will be a curiosity. The major does not speak for the women. So difficult is it to gather actual statistics of the natural blondes among women, his figures touch only half the Americans.

At certain seasons of the year blonde women seem to be on the increase. This usually happens in the spring and summer, when it is fashionable to wear soft, transparent, fluffy clothes. Then it is, the New Yorker thinks, some of the scientists allege that yellow is more becoming than brown or black.

"I have noticed after 25 years on the police force that in descriptions of women arrested in summer the word appears often," said a gray whiskered sergeant of an uptown police station. "But we have few blondes in the winter."

J. D. O'Connor,
Union Bar and Union Goods only. Yellow Keystone Pure Rye Whiskey.
J. D. O'CONNOR, BUFFET.
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WINES AND whiskies
Sole Owner of the.....
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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone?

When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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Fine Garments (Slightly Worn) Made by Our Leading Tailors.
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